THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 45. FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 25, 1830. NO. 80.

PUBLISHED BY
NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
NEAR THE S. W. CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

TERMS.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (on Tuesday and Friday,) at FOUR dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

The Gazette is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at TWO dollars per annum in advance,—or THREE dollars at the end of the year.

BOOK AND STATIONARY STORE.

JOHN I. KAY & Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform the inhabitants of Pittsburgh and the neighboring towns and country, that they have opened a Book and Stationary Store at

NO. 95 MARKET STR'T,

BETWEEN LIBERTY AND FIFTH STREETS,

In which they intend to keep a large and general assortment of *Theological, Law, Medical, Classical, Miscellaneous, and School Books*, as also every thing connected with the Plain and Fancy Stationary Business: they flatter themselves, from their connexion with Philadelphia and other eastern cities, that they will be enabled to supply the citizens of this neighborhood with books and stationary on the most advantageous and accommodating terms.

They respectfully invite teachers and merchants to call upon them; as they feel confident they can offer them books and stationary as cheap, if not cheaper, than they can be purchased elsewhere.

Pittsburgh, June 4, 1830.—tf

ETNA ROLLING MILL.

THE ROLLING MILL of the subscribers, near Pittsburgh, is now in complete operation. They have on hand, at all times, a general assortment of the best *JUNIATA IRON AND NAILS*, which will be sold at as low prices, and upon as accommodating terms, as they can be procured elsewhere in this market. Their customers, and merchants generally, are solicited to leave their orders with Mr. SAMUEL KELLER, No. 74 Front street, who is appointed to sell their Iron, and will attend to the business.

H. S. SPANG & SON.

Pittsburgh, June 1, 1830—tf.

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS,—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns: and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.

September 18, 1829.—tf.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.

B. BAKEWELL.
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER.
THOMAS FAIRMAN.
JOHN SPEAR.

Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

To Baltimore and Philadelphia

TRAVELLERS.

THE LINE OF STAGES between Chambersburgh and Baltimore has been doubled, and now runs DAILY, (Mondays excepted,) leaving Chambersburgh *at day-light* in the morning, and arriving in Baltimore, early the same evening.

Passengers reach Philadelphia, in this way, the second afternoon, from Chambersburgh, without the loss of any rest; taking the splendid STEAM BOAT LINES, which set out at 6 o'clock in the morning, [via CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL, a work well worth the trip to see.]

THE PROPRIETORS.

In all cases where the passengers desire to reach Baltimore in time for the 5 o'clock steam-boat to Philadelphia, they can do so by leaving Chambersburgh at one o'clock in the morning, or immediately after the arrival of the Western Mail Stage. In this way, they arrive in Philadelphia, by eight o'clock the *second morning*, from Chambersburgh.

☞ When a load offers, the stage will run on Mondays. April 23, 1830.—tf.

MACHINE COTTON CARDS, No. 33.

9 COMPLETE SETS, 24 Inches.

100 Bales Prime ALABAMA COTTON.

For Sale by
ADAMS, ALLEN, & Co.

Sept. 11, 1829.—tf

FANCY LAMPS,

PLATED CASTERS, &c.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS, have just received, direct from the manufactories, and offer for sale, an elegant collection of *Bronze* and *Or Moulu, Astral* and *Mantel Lamps*, from ten to thirty dollars per pair; PLATED CASTERS, with cut and moulded bottles, silver edges and handles, from two to ten dollars per set: together with their usual extensive assortment of *PLAIN, PREST, and CUT GLASS WARE*,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

Cut and Moulded Smelling and Toilet Bottles; Cut, Prest & Plain Bureau Knobs, &c. &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, December 25, 1829—tf.

LOTS

In the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.

FOR sale, upon accommodating terms, a number of valuable LOTS fronting on *Penn* and *Liberty* streets, in the *Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh*. These lots are upon the great thoroughfare to Philadelphia, and in the vicinity of the *Cotton Factories, Iron Works*, and other manufacturing establishments. A plan may be seen at the office of D. S. Scully, Esq. in the Diamond.

For terms apply to
HARMAR DENNY.

March 24, 1829—tf.

TO LET,

A DWELLING HOUSE with or without the Store room in front. And also, a large Store or Warehouse on St. Clair street.

JOS. PATTERSON.

Feb. 5th, 1830.—tf.

IRON AND NAIL MANUFACTURERS.—The subscribers, manufacturers of Iron and Nails, offer for sale the following articles, at the annexed rates.

BAR IRON,	per. ton.
From 5 inches to 1½ broad, -	$110
Dandy Tyre, 1 3-8,	
1¼ & 1 in. broad,	115
SQUARE IRON,	
From 3¼ in. to 1 in.	110
7-8 inch,	115
3-4 '	120
5-8 '	125
1-2 '	130
3-8 '	150
5-16 and 1-4,	160
ROUND IRON,	
From 3¼ in. to 1 in.	110
7-8 inch,	115
3-4 '	120
5-8 '	125
1-2 '	130
3-8 '	160
5-16 '	165
1-4 '	170
HOOP IRON,	
6d, 8d, 10d, 12d, 16d, and 20d, -	120
5d, 4d, -	130
3d, - -	145
Spike, Deck, and Nail Rods, -	125

SHEET IRON,	per ton.
Treble Rolled,	$190
Double, do.	175
FIREBED IRON,	
Single Rolled,	160
BOILER IRON,	
3-16 & 1-4 in. thick,	145
Plough Plates,	115
NAILS,	per lb.
3d, - -	9
4d, - -	8
5d, - -	7½
6d, - -	6¾
8d, - -	6¼
10d, - -	6
12d, - -	6
16d, - -	6
20d, - -	6
SPIKES,	
4, 4 1-2, 5, 5 1-2, and 5 3-4 inches,	6½
COOPERS' HOOPS,	per ton.
1 inch broad,	$150
7-8 ' -	150
3-4 ' -	160
5-8 ' -	180

ALL PILED IRON SUBJECT TO AN ADDITION IN PRICE.

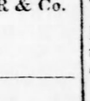
☞ The above prices are subject to a discount of 5 per cent. for cash; or in lots, for cash, of not less than 100 kegs of nails, or 10 tons of bar iron, say bar iron common sizes, $100 per ton, and (other sizes as above mentioned,) 10d, & 12d, nails and brads, 5¼ cents per lb.; 20d, 16d, 9d, & 8d, nails and brads, 5¾ cents per lb.; 6d nails and brads, 6¼ cents per lb.—all smaller quantities, at the prices in the body of the advertisement.

P. SHOENBERGER & SON,
BARNETTS & SHORB,
MASON, MILTENBERGER & Co.
H. BLAKE & Co.
H. S. SPANG & SON.

May 4, 1830.

FOR SALE,

THAT beautiful Tract of Land called FARM HILL, situated in Fayette township, Allegheny county, between the Noblestown road and Chartier's creek, about eight miles from Pittsburgh, containing THREE HUNDRED ACRES and allowance, about ninety acres of which are cleared.

On this place there is a good two story hewn log DWELLING HOUSE and  KITCHEN, an excellent ORCHARD of Apple, Cherry and Peach Trees; a good Spring near the dwelling house, and an abundance of Stone Coal. That portion of the tract which is not cleared is remarkably well timbered.

If desired by a purchaser, possession could be given on the first day of November next.

For further information inquire of the subscriber, who lives near the place, or of Jacob Hanson, Auctioneer, in the City of Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM HERDMAN

June 23, 1829.—tf.

REMOVAL.

J. HANSON, COMMISSION MERCHANT, has Removed to No. 41, (a commodious new Brick Warehouse, nearly opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel,) where he intends transacting a general

Commission Business,

and respectfully solicits public patronage. He has now on hand a great variety of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE, &c. &c.

Which, in order to close consignments, will be sold at Auction Prices for Cash.

ALSO, ON CONSIGNMENT,

50 barrels Prime Mackerel, of 1829
30 kegs Juniata Nails, assorted sizes
100 boxes 7-9, 8-10, 10-12, & larger Window Glass
30 boxes assorted Glassware
25 gro. superior Green Glass Porter Bottles
Spades, Shovels, Juniata and Common Iron
Steel; White Lead in *Oil;* Pipes, in 3 gr. boxes;

And a variety of other articles, which will be sold *low* for cash or approved acceptances.

BOOKS.

J. H. has also on hand the balance of extensive consignments of Historical, Law, MEDICAL, Theological, Miscellaneous, School and Blank Books, which he will continue for a short time to sell at Auction Prices.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 19—tf.

ALDERMAN MURRAY has removed his Office to the house of General Patchell, No. 11, in the south-west corner of the Diamond.

April 9, 1830.—tf.

J. C. BUCKLES,
Commission Merchant,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.

December 21, 1827—tf.

Plated Saddlery, &c.

A. H. HOGE, No. 130 Liberty street, M'Donald's Square, has lately received a general assortment of PLATED SADDLERY, &c. such as Stirrups, Bridle Bits, Gig and Carriage Mounting, and Hub Bands, manufactured of wrought iron, by Kendricks & Morrison. Every article sold will be warranted. This ware has a decided superiority over the imported. May 11.—tf.

LAMBDIN'S MUSEUM,

AND GALLERY OF THE FINE ARTS.

IS open for public exhibition every day, from 6 A. M. till 10, P. M. at the S. W. CORNER OF MARKET AND FOURTH STREETS. This collection contains, in the highest state of preservation, in part, 30 *Quadrupeds*, amongst which are the *Cougar*, or American Brown Tiger; 7 *Species of the Monkey, &c.*; 300 *Foreign and American Birds*, including the *Great Bird of Paradise*; the *Emu*, from South America, 5½ feet high; *Toucan; two living White Crows, &c. &c.*

A Large Collection of Marine Shells; Plants; Corals; Madrepores, &c.; Minerals; Fossils; Indian Dresses, Decorations, &c.; Implements of War and Husbandry, from the South Sea Islands; Curious Works of Art, &c. &c.

The *Gallery of Paintings* contains nearly one hundred specimens of the Works of Old and Modern Masters; with a Collection of nearly 1200 *Coins and Medals*. The whole arranged with a taste not surpassed by any similar institution in the country. *Exhibition of* PHANTASMAGORIA *every evening, at half past eight o'clock.*

Admittance 25 cents—Children 12½ cents.

May 7, 1830.—tf

M. B. MILTENBERGER,
Commission Merchant,

No. 12, corner of Market & Front str'ts,
April 20—tf. Pittsburgh.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission

WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER.
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

James Adams Jr. & Co.

GROCERS,

MARKET, BETWEEN FRONT AND WATER STREETS.

HAVING taken that large and commodious Ware-House formerly occupied by *Ekin & Ledlie*, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they are just receiving and now offer for sale a choice selection of Groceries consisting of

Prime Green and Java COFFEE,
Y. Hyson, Imp'l. and Gunpowder TEA,
Pepper, Allspice, Cloves and Nutmegs,
Loaf and Lump SUGAR.
Benegal and Carracas Indigo,
Madder, Ginger, Rice &c.
Box Raisins, Figs, &c.
Warranted Genuine Havana SEGARS,
Flint's, Cabamas' & Dosamygos',
Madeira, Port, Lisbon, Teneriffe and Malaga WINES,
Brandy, H. Gin, Jamaica Spirits &c.
A few Gallons choice old champaigne Brandy of 1802.

All of which they will sell low for Cash or acceptances, either

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Having made arrangements for a constant supply, they respectfully solicit Country Merchants and others to favor them with a call.

April 3, 1829—tf.

SHEARS.

THE subscribers are manufacturing revolving and vibrating SHEAR BLADES, of a superior quality. They will be stamped "F. A. Bemis & Co." and warranted to the purchaser.—A sample can be seen at Messrs. L. & P. Peterson's, on the corner of Market and Front streets, and a constant supply will be kept on hand at the manufactory, No. 24 Water street.

ALSO, will be made to order, SHEARING MACHINES of improved construction. Having in operation machinery expressly for grinding, Shears will be ground with the greatest accuracy, at a short notice. F. A. BEMIS & Co.

Nov. 27—tf.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT.
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf. *Executors.*

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,
Booksellers, Printers,
Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 37, Market Street, Pittsburgh

March 14.—tf.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LANDS, late the property of John Way, Esq. deceased, are now offered *FOR SALE*, by the Executors, viz.

No. 25, Leet's District, of 200

acres, situated on the Ohio river, 20 miles from Pittsburgh. The road from Pittsburgh to Beaver passes through the improved part of this land, which abounds in coal and limestone.

No. 26, same district, adjoining

No 25, containing 200 acres of first rate land, a large portion of river bottom. The road to Beaver also passes through this tract. These two tracts are first rate land, and from their situation on the road and river, must in a few years become valuable.

No. 249, Elder's district, 200

acres, situate in Armstrong county, on Buffalo Creek, abeut 5 miles from Kittanning, and 35 miles from Pittsburgh. On this tract, there is a salt well 300 feet deep, with other preparations for the manufaeture of salt, and a good prospect of an abundant supply of salt water, and an inexhaustible bank of coal.

☞ For further particulars and terms of sale, apply to ABISHAI WAY, Merchant, Pittsburgh, or to NICHOLAS WAY, on the Beaver road, 13 miles from Pittsburgh.

December 15, 1826.—tf.

NOW OPENING,

A LARGE and extensive ASSORTMENT of MACHINE CARDS, from the manufactory of J. & J. A. Smith & Co. Leicester, Mass. which with their former stock will be disposed of on the most accommodating terms. Also, a lot on hand, to close consignment, which are offered at very reduced prices.

Orders for cotton cards will be punctually attended to. WM. BELL, Jr. & Co.

No. 51 Wood Street.

Feb. 17, 1829.—wtf.

WHOLESALE
CHINA, GLASS
AND
EARTHEN WARE HOUSES.

THE subscribers offer a large and well selected stock, of all kinds and the latest patterns of goods in their line, imported direct from the English and French Potteries, by the way of New Orleans. They with confidence, therefore, invite all western merchants from the states of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, who have been in the habit of getting their ware from the eastern cities, (over the mountains) to call and examine for themselves.

Their terms are, to pack to order at Philadelphia prices, with an addition of 1½ cents per pound carriage, cash.—Credit arrangements can be made from three to twelve months. From their experience in the trade, they feel competent and pledge themselves to do every thing in their power to give satisfaction. All ware packed at their establishments will be insured, with proper handling, to open sound, for one per cent.

THOMAS G. GAYLORD,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
H. H. GAYLORD & Co.
Wheeling, Va.

☞ The Lexington Reporter, Chillicothe Gazette, and Ohio State Journal, (Columbus,) will insert the above to the amount of $2 each, and send their accounts to this office.

February 12, 1830.—tf

NEW STORE.

O. G. CRAIG has taken the Store No. 21, corner of Water and Ferry streets, where he intends keeping a general assortment of GROCERIES, LIQUORS, and PROVISIONS.—He has just received, from the eastward, a fresh supply in his line, which he offers for sale.

Prime Green Coffee;
Imperial and Young Hyson Teas;
Chocolate; Loaf, Lump, and N. O. Sugars;
New Orleans and S. H. Molasses;
Mackerel and Herrings;
Figs; Bunch and Bloom Raisins;
Sperm. and Tallow Candles;
Best Spanish Segars;
Cavendish Tobacco, first quality;
Madeira Wine; Pure French Brandy;
Holland Gin;
Rectified and Common Whiskey;
Cider Vinegar.

Also on hand, Fifty Boxes Cincinnati SOAP, and a small lot superior

BACON HAMS, Dried BEEF & TONGUES, AND BOLOGNA SAUSAGES.

Pittsburgh, May 14, 1830.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &c.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have their Machine Shop in complete operation; and having experienced workmen, they are prepared to build

WOOLLEN AND COTTON MACHINERY,

of every description, and of the most approved kind. They will build Woollen or Cotton Machinery to any pattern, to suit purchasers, and will warrant it to be equal in workmanship, and to perform as well as any that can be brought over the mountains, (New Jersey not excepted;) and they will furnish it at the eastern prices, which will be a saving to the purchaser who buys here, of the carriage, together with the necessary expenses attending transportation.

With a view to encourage our home manufactures, and to be encouraged, the terms of payment will be made accommodating.—Shearing Machines, Shear Blades, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Screw Plates and Taps, Governors for Engines, and Turning of every description, will be done to order at a short notice.

F. A. BEMIS & Co.
No. 24, Water Street, Pittsburgh.

Feb. 5, 1830—tf.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale that valuable and well known property, adjoining the town of Noblestown, and distant 12 miles from the city of Pittsburgh.

There are in this tract of land 500 acres, 175 of which are cleared, and under good cultivation. It contains a fine meadow, and an excellent Apple Orchard, besides valuable coal banks and never failing springs of good water. As a stock farm, it has but few equals.

There are erected on this property the following buildings, viz:—A *Steam Grist Mill*, with two pair of French Burrs, and one pair of country stones, together with all the appurtenances necessary for doing merchant work on a large scale; a *Saw Mill* in good working order, which is propelled by water power; *three Dwelling Houses*, and *two Barns*. The above farm is intersected by good roads for transporting produce to a market either on the Ohio river or at Pittsburgh, and is in a wealthy neighborhood.

If this property be not sold together, it will be divided to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living in Pittsburgh.

SCUDDER HART.

Aug. 7, 1829.—tf.

LOOK HERE.

A NUMBER OF LOTS FOR SALE, in the Borough of the Northern Liberties, adjoining Doctor Shoenberger's Iron Works; among which are, the first and best seat for a manufactory on the river bank, in the vicinity of the city.—For terms, (which will be low,) call on

THOMAS TAYLOR,
Market Street, Pittsburgh.

February 12.—1y.

HENRY JONES & CO.

No. 3, (Patterson's Row,) St. Clair Street,

HAVE for sale, of their own manufacture—TABLE Diaper and Towels,
7-8 and 4-4 Bed Ticks, 6, 7 and 8 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Checks, 7, 8, 9 and 10 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Plaids and Stripes, 8, 9 and 10 do.
Wilmington and Jean Stripes 8 and 9 do.
Bleached Satteen Cord.
12 qr. square Counterpanes,
Steam Boat do
Eagle Coverlets.

All of which they will sell low for city acceptances or Cash.

Pittsburgh, June 26, 1829.—tf.

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.

Aug. 25, 1826.—tf. *Allegheny Town*

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Webb Closey & James Brady having been dissolved, the subscriber announces to his friends and the public generally, that the business will hereafter be carried on by him, at No. 134 Liberty street, where arrangements are making to manufacture BOOTS and SHOES of every description, which will be sold as low as they can be purchased to the eastward. He hopes to merit a continuance of that patronage which has been hitherto so liberally bestowed on him.

WEBB CLOSEY.

May 21, 1830.—tf

RICHARD FLINT

WILL make to order various descriptions of PRESSES: *Fine Brass, Steel, and Iron Machinery; Door Plates; Percussion Cane Guns*, on an improved plan, &c. &c. at No. 64 Second street. Pittsburgh, March 2—tf.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

N. B. The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms, viz.

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d- Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.

Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

FOR SALE,

50 BARRELS N. O. MOLASSES;
30 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
80 hhds. Leaf Tobacco;
80 bbls. Prime Mackerel;
50 kitts Mackerel, *for family use;*
10 bbls. Tanners' Oil;
50 kegs Shot, assorted numbers;
70 bales Tennessee Cotton;
150 Dried Hides;
200 bushels Dried Peaches;
20 kegs Kentucky Manufact'd Tobacco;
40 boxes do. do. do.
25 tons Pig Lead.

Apply to RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
Corner of Market and Water streets.

Pittsburgh, May 28—tf.

FIGURED MANDARIN LAWN, (a beautiful article for summer dresses,) Brown Grass Cloth, for Bonnets, and a good assortment of Fancy Gauze Scarfs and Handkerchiefs, just received and for sale by S. P. CHURCH & Co. No. 45 Market, between Third and Fourth streets.

☞ S. P. C. & Co. have also received, from the eastern cities, a fresh supply of seasonable

DRY GOODS,

which will be offered at a small advance for cash, wholesale or retail. May 28—tf.

WOOL—WOOL.

THE current market price will be given for *COMMON AND MIXED WOOL*, well washed and trimmed. Apply to

GEORGE COCHRAN, of Rd.

Domestic Warehouse, No. 26 Wood street,
Pittsburgh, May 28, 1830—tf.

JUNIATA IRON & NAIL
WAREHOUSE.

THE subscribers have opened a Warehouse, No. 76 FRONT STREET, which will be a place of general deposite for Iron and Nails from their Rolling Mill in Allegheny-Town.

They will have, at all times, a general assortment of both Iron and Nails in store, which will be sold at as low prices, and upon as accommodating terms as they can be procured elsewhere in this market. Their customers and merchants generally, are solicited to leave their orders with Mr. Wm. James, Jr. who will attend to the business.

H. BLAKE & Co.

April 23.—3mo.

LITERARY NOTICE.

TO MY PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC.

HAVING been appointed *Deputy Surveyor*, in and for the District composed of the county of Allegheny, I deem it necessary to announce, that my SEMINARY for young *Ladies and Gentlemen*, will be continued as usual, at my residence, No. 84 Fourth street, a few doors from Doctor Dawson's Chemical Warehouse, that the school will be principally conducted and superintended by me, and also that, when called on business, it will be conducted by my Assistant, who must be an able and judicious Instructer. In the Institution will be taught the following branches, which constitute a liberal and scientific education, viz: Penmanship, English Grammar, Geography, with its application to Astronomy, Mapping, &c. and Mercantile transactions in general, together with the Mathematics.

In relation to the course of instruction, particular attention will be paid to the most essential department of education, not only in teaching the most concise and approved methods of Arithmetical Calculation, and of arranging and keeping accounts in trade and commerce, but also in explaining these methods, that the pupil may know how to proceed by reason as well as by rule; for without this, no permanent benefits can be derived.

Having recently purchased a handsome pair of Globes, students will derive a peculiar advantage, in acquiring a *sound* knowledge of Geography, Practical Astronomy, and the use of the Globes. Students at the study of *Surveying*, will also have an excellent opportunity afforded them, in acquiring a radical knowlege of the Theory and Practice of that invaluable ART.

For terms, which will be moderate, apply at the school-room. JNO. M'NEVIN.

June 1.—tf.

JUST RECEIVED, per Steam Boat New Jersey, (on consignment,)
10 hhds. N. O. SUGAR, fair quality;
10 bbls. TANNERS' OIL;
13 bbls. DRIED PEACHES;
50 bags COFFEE;

For Sale, on accommodating terms, by
GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.

No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh,
June 4, 1830—tf.

Keerl's Rheumatic Plaster,

For Rheumatism, Sprains, Pains in the Breast and Back, &c. &c. &c.

PREPARED only by the subscriber, who, from many years' experience, can confidently recommend it as an excellent remedy for Rheumatism, having frequently had occasion to use it in his own family, and has recommended it to many others, who were afflicted with that painful disease, and is not aware of its having failed in giving relief in a single instance. It has also proved efficacious in Sprains, Pains in the Breast and Back, and Debility and Pains of the Limbs, consequent on injuries, as Fractures, Contusions, &c.

GEO. H. KEERL.

CERTIFICATES.

I have known the Rheumatic Plaster, prepared by Mr. George H. Keerl, applied with prompt and perfect relief, in some cases of severe Rheumatic Pain. *THOMAS H. WRIGHT, M. D.*

February 12, 1829.

Mr. George H. Keerl:

DEAR SIR—You request my opinion of your Plaster Composition, which you state has been highly beneficial in the relief of Rheumatism. If its application be restricted to the chronic form of that affection, I have not the least doubt of its efficacy. Its operation is that of a gentle stimulant, maintaining an equality of temperature in the part to which it is applied, and at the same time keeping the surface soft and perspirable. Compositions possessing similar properties, have long been esteemed by medical men. I know of none better suited to that end, than the one which *you* have exhibited to me.

JOHN BUCKLER, M. D.

February 13, 1829.

Being violently attacked with Rheumatism, about five years ago, and the pain in my breast very severe, I was induced to try Mr. Keerl's Rheumatic Plaster, when one application afforded me perfect relief. *J. H. POOR.*

Baltimore, February 14, 1829.

Last winter I labored under a painful attack of Rheumatism, which lasted for some time. On application to Mr. George H. Keerl, I obtained his Rheumatic Plaster, which relieved me entirely from pain, soon after its application.

JOHN H. NAFF.

Baltimore, 14th February, 1829.

☞ For Sale at the Subscriber's Drug Warehouse, Corner of Sixth and Wood streets. B. A. FAHNESTOCK.

Pittsburgh, June 8, 1830.—1y.

ACADEMY,

FOURTH STREET, NEAR FERRY.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that on the first of April next, he intends to open an Academy, in the Room now occupied by Mr. Gurnsey, in Fourth street, near Ferry.

In his Academy will be taught, all the branches of useful knowledge, requisite for Mechanical or Mercantile pursuits, as well as those branches which qualify young gentlemen for College.

The length of time that he has been engaged in the instruction of youth, and the undivided and unremitting attention which he intends to give to the Pupils, will, he trusts, ensure, as he hopes to merit, public patronage.

JOHN WINTER.

March 26.—w3mo.

TOWN of SHEFFIELD.

THE LOTS in the Town of Sheffield will be exposed to Public Sale, by the subscriber or his agent, on the *FIRST OF JULY NEXT.*

It is laid out on the first level flat of ground below the Great Salt Works, on the Kiskeminetas River and Pennsylvania Canal. It is distant from Pittsburgh forty-two miles by the canal and twenty-eight by land; thirty miles from Blairsville, about twenty miles from Greensburgh, Indiana, and Kittanning, seven miles from Leechburgh, below, and ten from Saltsburgh, above it on the canal. The main road from Indiana to Pittsburgh crosses the river at this point. Extensive beds of excellent Coal are within sight, and being in the Salt region, no doubt Salt Water can be had by boring any where in the vicinity.

There is also a very extensive WATER POWER at the locks adjoining the town, where the water of the canal is nearly thirty feet above that of the river, and is let down into the head of Leech's dam, by three locks, all within view of the town.—As these locks are situated on a short cut of the canal of about three and a half miles from the dam above to the one below, the supply of water will always be abundant, even in the driest seasons of the year.

The numerous advantages it possesses, will make it an elegible situation for manufacturing purposes, and an important point of communication between the thriving country around it, and the trade and commerce of the canal.

TERMS OF SALE.

Five dollars will be required in hand, and the balance in four equal payments—the first to be made on the first of October next; the second on the first of April, 1831: the third on the first of April, 1832, and the remaining one, on the first of April, 1833. Notes, with approved security, will be required for each of these payments, without interest, except on the two last—to commence one year after sale.

Two lots, one containing about forty, and the other about fifty acres, parts of the same tract on which the town of Sheffield is laid off, will be exposed to sale at the same time and place. These lots embrace land of the finest quality, well covered with timber, and containing extensive coal banks convenient to the canal.

An indisputable title will be made to purchasers.

JAMES R. SPEER.

June 4, 1830.—w4t

JAMES PARK, WHOLESALE GROCER, respectfully informs the public, that he has this day taken into copartnership Mr. THOMAS PLUMER. The business will be conducted under the firm of JAMES PARK & Co. at No. 114 Second street, a few doors east of Wood street. They are regularly supplied with

Tin-Plate and Copper,
IRON WIRE,

JUNIATA HAMMERED & ROLLED IRON,
do. SHEET - - do.
do. NAILS, assorted,

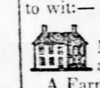
which they will sell at reduced prizes. By a diligent and prompt attention to business, they hope to give satisfaction to those who may favor them with their orders.

JAMES PARK,
THOMAS PLUMER.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 1, 1830. (Ap. 27—w2m)

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

PURSUANT to the last will and testament of John Lukens, Esq. formerly Surveyor General of the State of Pennsylvania, deceased—Mrs. Tacy Lenox, sole executrix of the last will and testament of David Lenox, Esq. deceased, who was the surviving Executor of the last will and testament of the said John Lukens, deceased, offers for sale the following Farms and Tracts of Land, to wit:—



A Farm on White Deer Creek, near Milton, in Union County, containing 319 acres—the canal to pass near it.

A Farm called "Bald Eagle" situate on Marsh Creek, in Centre county, containing 326 acres and allowance, now in the tenure of Frederick Shank.

A large Farm called the Big Meadows, situate on little Augwick Creek in the County of Huntingdon, near Fort Littleton, containing 401 acres and 1 quarter of an acre, and allowance.

A small Tract, called Iron Mine, situate in Centre County, containing 34 acres and 56 perches, supposed to contain Iron ore.

Four Tracts of Land situate in Bradford County, near the Silver Lake, each of them containing 424 acres and an half, allowance.

A Farm situate near the town of Beaver, on the north east side of the river Ohio, in Beaver County, containing 255 acres, and allowance.

And also sundry lots in the Town of Sunbury, in the County of Northumberland, particularly, the lots No. 53, 125, 127, and 130, on Dewberry street and Broadway.

Terms, and other information relative to the lands, late of the said John Lukens, deceased, and in which he was interested, will be made known, and offers to purchase the same received, until the first day of December next, by

Mrs. Tacy Lenox, at the north west corner of Chestnut and Tenth streets, Philadelphia.

March 30, 1830.

In addition to the above mentioned lands and farms, belonging solely to the estate of the said John Lukens, deceased, will be offered for sale, one half of a tract of land, situate on Trough Creek, on the Rayston Branch of the Juniata, containing 133 acres, held by the testator in common with the late Capt. John Little.

And also the right and interest of the late John Lukens, in divers tracts of land, which James Ross, Esq. of Pittsburgh, has kindly undertaken the charge of. April 27, 1830.—w2m

MOROCCO.

THE subscriber, having commenced the manufacture of MOROCCO, has now for sale Morocco suitable for the following purposes:

Boots and Shoes, (Goat and Deer Skins.)
Boot and Shoe Linings, (Roans and Yellows.)
Coachmakers' do. (variety of colors.)
Hat Linings, do. do.
Bookbinders, do. do.
Trunkmakers, do. do.
Saddlers, do. do.
Striped Bindings.

☞ The above articles will be sold at eastern prices. Having in connexion Mr. George Pierce, an experienced workman, the quality and colors will be warranted. Dealers in the article will find the prices reasonable.

JOHN CALDWELL,
Corner of Third street and Redoubt Alley.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9—tf

Poetry.

THE MAGIC MIRROR.

From "Legendary Ballads."—By Moore.

'Come, if thy magic glass have power
To call up forms we sigh to see;
Show me my love in that rosy bower
Where last she pledged her truth to me.'

The wizard show'd his lady bright,
Where lone and pale in her bower she lay—
'True-hearted maid,' said the happy knight,
'She's thinking of one who is far away.'

But lo! a page, with looks of joy,
Brings tidings to the lady's ear;
''Tis,' said the knight, 'the same bright boy
Who used to guide me to my dear.'

The lady now, from her favorite tree,
Hath, smiling, pluck'd a rosy flower—
'Such,' he exclaim'd, 'was the gift that she
Each morning sent me from that bower!'

She gives her page that blooming rose,
With looks that say, 'Like lightning fly'—
'Thus,' thought the knight, 'she soothes her woes,
By fancying still her true love nigh!'

But the page returns—and, oh! what a sight
For truly lover's eyes to see—
And leads to that bower another knight,
As gay, and, alas! as loved as he!

'Such,' quoth the youth, 'is woman's love!'
Then darting forth with furious bound,
Dashed at the mirror his iron glove,
And strew'd it all in fragments round.

MORAL.

"Such ill would never have come to pass,
Had he ne'er sought that fatal view;
The wizard still would have kept his glass
And the knight still thought his lady true."

CURIOSITY.

In the pleased infant see its power expand,
When first the coral fills his little hand;
Throned in his mother's lap, it dries each tear,
As her sweet legend falls upon his ear:
Next it assails him in his top's strange hum,
Breathes in his whistle, echoes in his drum;
Each gilded toy, that doting love bestows,
He longs to break, and every spring expose.

Placed by your hearth, with what delight he pores
O'er the bright pages of his pictured stores;
How oft he steals upon your graver task,
Of this to tell you, and of that to ask;
And, when the warning hour to-bedward bids,
Though gentle sleep sits waiting on his lids,
How winningly he pleads to gain yon o'er,
That he may read one little story more.

SPRAGUE.

Miscellany.

WEST INDIAN SKETCHES.

ADVENTURE WITH A PIRATE.

In the year 1825, as nearly as I can recollect, Capt. Sloat, of the American armed schooner Grampus, stationed at St. Thomas', captured a celebrated pirate, that had been outlawed for some years, in the following manner. The name of the pirate I cannot now remember.

Captain Sloat having heard that the pirate was somewhere along the South side of Puerto Rico, purchased or hired a small sloop that had just arrived at St. Thomas' from thence, loaded with tobacco and coffee. As soon as she had discharged her cargo, he put two lieutenants, and thirty-five men on board, well armed, with four or six small six-pounders, with orders immediately to proceed to the same place she would have returned to had he not engaged her; retaining one or two of her former crew as pilots. On her entering the small harbor, the pirate discovered, and knew her, and made all possible sail to prevent her communicating with the shore before he captured her; expecting to find specie or dry goods, in return for the tobacco and coffee that she had taken to St. Thomas'.

As he approached the ship to nearly a short parallel distance, he showed symptoms of suspicion on discovering the guns, (all hands were concealed but the pilots;) he then had too much headway to escape, which he attempted by wearing; but the sloop got outside of him and gave him a discharge of musketry, which was kept up with all the vigor possible, killing 11 of his crew; the remainder laid flat down, and refused to assist either in fighting or navigating the vessel: their sole anxiety was to escape from the shower of balls that was passing over them. Under these circumstances, the pirate displayed the most astonishing coolness and indifference to his life, which called forth the unqualified admiration of the officers and men opposed to him. Lieut. M'Gruder, the second in command, (the first was Lieut. Prendergast,) informed me that he saw the pirate, alone on his legs, steering his vessel (a small sloop or schooner,) occasionally running forward to get up his square sail, haul it up a little, then return to his helm, get the vessel's head right, put the tiller between his legs, load his fusee, and fire it; again run forward, get up the square sail a little more, return to his helm, load again, and so on, until he got up the sail and discharged his gun fourteen times; when he at last succeeded, unassisted, in outsailing his opponents and running his vessel on shore, when the surviving seven of his crew leaped overboard. Some of them were killed and wounded before they reached shore. I am not certain whether the six-pounders were fired or not, but the pirate escaped unhurt.

The firing alarmed the country; the magistrates ordered out the militia, and had them stationed, as quickly as they assembled, to assist in taking any of the pirates that might land. The Americans soon followed, and succeded in taking or killing all but the chief, of whom, for a short time, they lost all trace; until they fell in with a herd, in great distress, complaining of a man with a curious hand, three fingers growing together, having compelled him to exchange clothes, and to give him up the charge of his cattle, which he was now driving towards the interior, in his assumed costume. The pursuers immediately knew him to be the one they were in search of, and having recollected having more than once passed him, without suspecting who it was; so well did he act his part, and such unconcern did he show. In a short time they again discovered the pretended herd. Two or three of the foremost in the pursuit attacked him. He made a wonderful defence. One or two attacked him with swords for some little time; while a third, seeing how obstinately he fought, fired his blunderbuss, loaded with slugs, at him, which took effect in his shoulder and knee. He nevertheless continued to fight with his other hand until the one who fired at him struck him with the but end of his blunderbuss on the ribs, a most severe blow, which brought him to the ground.—They even then had difficulty in securing him.

He and the other prisoners were sent to St. John's, the capital of Puerto Rico, to be tried. The Americans returned to St. Thomas', after being in great distress, from the leaky state of the old sloop, and the heavy rains that fell during this expedition. The deck, as they expressed it, leaked like a riddle. After their return, Capt. Sloat determined to visit the pirate, and sailed to St. John's, Puerto Rico. He was admitted to the *cachot* where the pirate was confined, thirty feet below the level of the sea, in the Moro Castle. He found him quite composed, and busily employed in taking all the possible care he could of his wounds, although he was sentenced to death. Captain Sloat informed him that he visited him in consequence of the account his officers gave him of his dauntless courage and cool presence of mind under danger that had appalled all his companions, and also his wonderful exertions in working his vessel alone, as he had done. Captain S. expressed his regret that such qualities should have been so badly applied. The pirate said he had been so long accustomed to be fired at, it never gave him the least concern. He had a firm conviction on his mind that he would not be touched. He mentioned further, that consciousness kept him always cool and collected in action. He once determined on quitting his mode of life, and becoming a citizen of the United States; but that, a few days after he had sailed from St. Domingo with that intention, he was wrecked on that Island, in the hurricane of 1819. He was the only one saved on board; but he lost the vessel, cargo, and specie, of great value, which was his all. This reduced him to a very low and desperate state, obliging him to associate with a few lawless characters like himself. They embarked in small vessels or boats, and captured whatever they could. He mentioned having killed above four hundred persons with his own hands, during the preceeding eight years that he had been outlawed; but he declared that never, to his knowledge, had he ever killed a native of Puerto Rico, his birth-place. He appeared touched by Captain Sloat's sympathy, and declared that he had created feelings in his breast he thought never could have existed. He made an unreserved confession of all that he had done himself, but would give no information that would lead to the detection of others, although he had himself in a manner been betrayed, the particulars of which I cannot recollect. When he was taken out to be shot, there was not the least concern visible on his countenance. He fell without a struggle; and all the companions of his lawless life who had been taken were similarly condemned, and underwent the same fate.

From the Boston Courier, May 10.

ALGIERS.

As Algiers is not resorted to from motives of pleasure or curiosity, we know little of it except from the descriptions of Europeans who have been enslaved there, or who have been public agents, and therefore it would be rash in any one to attempt a particular description of the country. But the interesting situation of Algiers, now threatened with destructinn, gives a value to the little knowledge we do possess, and with your permission, Mr. Editor, without departing from good authority, I will endeavor to digest the facts which have from time to time been published.

The coast of Algiers extends from the mouth of the river Malooia, on the west, to that of Zaine, on the east; at least, these were the limits until late excursions into Tunis desolated the borders and rendered the division line uncertain. This piratical state, which occupies the site of the ancient Numidia and Mauritania, once so celebrated for their fertility and populousness, has a sea-coast of nearly 600 miles, and an average breadth from north to south of 150 miles, not including the arid territory south of Mount Atlas. A double chain of mountains, called the great and little Atlas, crosses the state from east to west, and gives rise to a great many rivers and streams, which fertilize and refresh the land. Protected from the south winds by these mountains, Algiers enjoys a mild temperature and the greatest salubrity. Diseases are rare, and Europeans there are never exposed to those fatal epidemics which ravage the Antilles. Even the ophthalmia, so prevalent in Egypt, is unknown to Algiers.

For the most part uncultivated and abandoned to wandering and pastoral tribes, who adopt this mode of life to avoid the exactions and violence of a tyrannical government, this country might become a delightful asylum to the numerous emigrants who are constantly pouring into the United States. Its proximity to Europe would give it a preference if the climate were not a sufficient inducement. Besides the fine wool, oils, silk, and wax, which it would furnish in great abundance to the state which might conquer it, a great part of the territory is suited to the cultivation of the sugar-cane, cotton, and indigo, whilst the pastures of Mount Atlas would feed innumerable horses.

The population of Algiers must be nearly as follows:

Moors, Arabs, cultivators and mechanics,	1,200,000
Independent Arabs,	400,000
Berbers, settled in villages,	200,000
Jews,	30,000
Turks and renegadoes (forming the aristocracy,)	20,000
Descendants of the latter, but in an inferior class,	20,000
	1,870,000

The town of Algiers, on the land side, is in circuit less than a mile and a half, and on this side it is not susceptible of any considerable defence, but it is extremely strong towards the sea, where its mole, and ramparts with bastions, are bristling with numerous artillery. The curtain or wall that connects the bastions, and the bastions themselves, are weak, and without covered ways, and the ditches are not very wide or deep. At the western angle, in the most elevated part, is the citadel, called Cassaubah. The southern and eastern angles are defended by small forts and batteries. Two weak castles on small eminences and furnished with artillery, always defend the access to the city, which is surrounded by a great number of steep hills that command the town, and from which it could be easily cannonaded.

The garrison is composed of from 6000 to 6500 Turks or renegadoes. The Moors and others that could bear arms amount to from 7500 to 8500—of these 14 or 15,000, about one seventh are cavalry.

The Dey, who is chief of the military aristocracy which sways the country, has under him three lieutenants or vassals, who are almost independent, and are called Beys. That at the east resides at Constantine, a town more than 200 miles from Algiers, about 50 miles from the sea-coast, and containing about 60,000 inhabitants. This Bey has under his command about 2000 Turkish soldiers, and could muster 5 or 6000 Arab and Moorish cavalry upon occasion, but they are without any sort of discipline.

The Bey at the west resides at Tremecen and Mascara, defenceless towns, not far from the sea, but about 280 miles from Algiers. His military force is about 1500 Turks, and perhaps four or five thousand Moorish and Arab cavalry, no better than these of the other Bey. A vast desert of sand separates the western part of Algiers from Fez, in the empire of Morocco.

The Southern Bey has no fixed residence. In fact, for a long time no one has been appointed by the Dey, who sends one of his principal officers at the head of 1000 Turks to extort a tribute from the Arabs and Berbers who inhabit Mount Atlas and the plains at their base. These soldiers, without skill or courage, are armed with a bad musket, a poignard, and two pistols.

The towns in the interior are of little importance or strength, with the exception of Tiffeh or Tiffas, a tolerably strong town on the confines of Tunis. Near the coast are to be seen the remains of many towns, once flourishing, but now poor and depopulated. Following the sea-coast from west to east, we find Nedroma; Oran, which has 12,000 inhabitants; Mustagan, a considerable place, that exports much grain; Tenis; Sercelie, whose vicinity is covered with orchards; Algiers, the capital; Bugie, a good port defended by 500 Janizaries, whence oil, figs, and wood, are exported; Culen-Coulboo, which exports leather; Bona, a good port surrounded with olive and orange groves, and defended by 200 Janizaries; and finally Bastion and La Calle, which belong to France.

The most powerful Arab tribes, which enjoy a sort of independence, are, 1st, That of Benni-Ammer, near Tremecen. 2d, Three tribes near Bleda in the same province, which, though less numerous and formidable, do not the less oppose the pretensions of the Bey of Tremecen, to whom often the only tribute they pay is cold lead. 3d, The Bemi-Albas and the Couces in the neighborhood of Bugie, two numerous tribes, who do by the Bey of Constantine as the western tribes do by the Bey of Tremecen. 4th, The Heneischas, an almost independent tribe of Berbers, near the sources of the Mejerda on the borders of Tunis. There are other camps of Arabs, which being incapable of resistance, pay the tribute demanded.

The revenues of the regency consist—

1st. In the tribute paid by the two Beys.

2d. In the tribute collected from Jews and Moors, cultivators, or mechanics.

3d. Ditto from Arab camps and wandering Berbers.

4th. In the monopoly of grain.

5th. In the proceeds of duties on exportation and importation.

6th. In fines and extortion, an incidental source of revenue, which the government uses to the utmost extent.

7th. In tribute, which, under the name of presents, is received from Christian nations.

The whole revenue amounts to about two millions Spanish dollars, exclusive of considerable emoluments from the tax-gatherers and Beys before mentioned.

The tyranny of the government, which oppresses Algiers, and the plague which rages there every 12 or 15 years, insensibly diminish the population. Two or three centuries ago it was probably double what it is now. Civilization and industry have made no progress there; even the art of war, the only art to which the barbarians attach any value, remains stationary, and as it was in the 16th century.

The first expedition undertaken against this country by Ferdinand of Spain, in 1508, consisted of 12,000 men. Oran was captured, but as so feeble an army could not penetrate into the country, Oran was abandoned.

In 1510, a new expedition of 11,000 foot and 4000 horse, retook Oran and captured Bugie.

In 1516, another army of 9000 men laid siege to Algiers, and after losing two thirds of its number, the army returned to Spain.

In 1641, Charles V. left Malaga in the worst season with 25,000 men. He landed about 4 leagues from Algiers, but a violent tempest caused the enterprize to fail, and Charles returned with less than half his men.

In 1681, Louis XIV. sent 3000 men to Gigeri to establish a colony there, and keep the Algerines in check, but being attacked by a superior force, the French decamped with the loss of 400 men.

In 1683 and 1684, Algiers was bombarded by the French.

In the course of the eighteenth century several expeditions were sent against this nest of pirates.

In 1775, a Spanish expedition of 20,000 men failed.

In 1816, Lord Exmouth appeared before Algiers, and the Dey promised to restore all Christian slaves for a stipulated ransom. No sooner was he gone than the treaty was violated by the horrible massacre of a great number of Neapolitans. Lord Exmouth returned with a reinforcement, and the Dey prepared for defence. The Algerine fleet was entirely burnt, the strong batteries which defended the harbor were completely demolished, and the Dey restored all the captives without ransom, reimbursed what he had received, and abolished the slavery of Christians in his territories.

La Calle, a tolerable port near Cape Bon, was once the principal factory of the French African Company. It is well fortified; and its environs are very fertile. France lost it during the Revolution. In 1806, the English proposed to the Dey to cede it to them for an annual rent of £1100, for the purpose of making it a military post, to support Malta; but the negotiation failed. In the recent manifesto of the French Government, the seizure of La Calle is one of the causes of the present war.

We, on this side the Atlantic, who view these piratical powers in a proper manner, cannot but wish success to every attempt to reduce them.—There can be no difficulty in so doing, as our small squadrons have shown more than once; but we do not expect much from any expedition except it be a combined one of all the powers whose mutual jealousies have so long been the safeguard of these abandoned pirates.

From the New York Daily Advertiser.

THE INDIANS.

The Georgia Journal, a paper printed at Milledgeville, the seat of government of that State, contains the Proclamation of Governor Gilmer, giving notice, that an act of the legislature, passed in December, 1829, extending the laws of Georgia over the Cherokee Indians, took effect on the 1st of June, 1830. The following is the copy of that document, with the exception of the first five sections of the act, which merely provide for the annexation of parts of the Indian territory to different counties in the State.

A PROCLAMATION.

GEORGIA.—By his Excellency GEORGE R. GILMER, Governor and Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of this State, and of the Militia thereof.

Whereas the General Assembly of the State of Georgia did, on the 19th December, 1829, pass the following act, to wit:

"An act to add the Territory lying within the chartered limits of Georgia, and now in the occupancy of the Cherokee Indians, to the counties of Carroll, De Kalb, Gwinnett, Hall and Habersham, and to extend the laws of this State over the same, and to annul all laws and ordinances made by the Cherokee nation of Indians, and to provide for the compensation of officers serving legal process in said Territory, and to regulate the testimony of Indians, and to repeal the ninth section of the act of eighteen hundred and twenty-eight upon this subject.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That all the laws, both civil and criminal, of this State, be, and the same are hereby extended over said portions of territory respectively, and all persons whatever residing within the same, shall, after the first day of June next, be subject and liable to the operation of said laws, in the same manner as other citizens of this State or the citizens of said counties respectively, and all writs and processes whatever, issued by the courts or officers of said courts, shall extend over, and operate on the portions of territory hereby added to the same respectively.

Sect. 7. And be it further enacted, That after the first day of June next, all laws, ordinances, orders, and regulations of any kind whatever, made, passed, or enacted by the Cherokee Indians either in general council, or any other way whatever, or by any authority whatever of said tribe, be, and the same are hereby declared to be null and void and of no effect, as if the same had never existed; and in all cases of indictment or civil suits, it shall not be lawful for the defendant to justify under any of said laws, ordinances, orders or regulations; nor shall the courts of this State permit the same to be given in evidence on the trial of any suit whatever.

Sect. 8. And be it further enacted. That it shall not be lawful for any person or body of persons by arbitrary power or by virtue of any pretended rule, ordinance, law or custom of said Cherokee nation, to prevent, by threats, menaces, or other means, or endeavor to prevent any Indian of said nation residing within the chartered limits of this State, from enrolling as an emigrant or actually emigrating or removing from said nation; nor shall it be lawful for any person or body of persons by arbitrary power or by virtue of any pretended rule, ordinance, law or custom of said nation, to punish in any manner, or molest either the person or property, or to abridge the rights or privileges of any Indian for enrolling his or her name as an emigrant for emigrating, or intending to emigrate from said nation.

Sect. 9. And be it further enacted, that any person or body of persons offending against the provisions of the foregoing section shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, subject to indictment, and on conviction, shall be punished by confinement in the common jail of any county of this state, or by confinement at hard labor in the Penitentiary for a term not exceeding four years, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any person or body of persons, by arbitrary power, or under color of any pretended rule, ordinance, law or custom of said nation, to prevent, or offer to prevent, or deter any Indian, head man, chief or warrior of said nation residing within the chartered limits of this State, from selling or ceding to the United States, for the use of Georgia, the whole or any part of said territory, or to prevent or offer to prevent any Indian head man, chief, or warrior of said nation, residing as aforesaid, from meeting in council or treaty, any commissioner or commissioners on the part of the United States, for any purpose whatever.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That any person or body of persons offending against the provisions of the foregoing section, shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, subject to indictment, and on conviction, shall be confined at hard labor in the Penitentiary for not less than four, nor longer than six years, at the discretion of the court.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any person or body of persons by arbitrary force or under color of any pretended rules, ordinances, laws or customs of said nation, to take the life of any Indian residing as aforesaid for enlisting as an emigrant, attempting to emigrate, ceding or attempting to cede as aforesaid, the whole or any part of said territory, or meeting or attempting to meet in treaty or in council as aforesaid, any commissioner or commissioners as aforesaid, and any person or body of persons offending against the provisions of this section, shall be guilty of murder, subject to indictment, and on conviction, shall suffer death by hanging.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That should any of the foregoing offences be committed under color of any pretended rules, ordinance, custom, or law of said nation, all persons acting therein, either as individuals, or as pretended executive, ministerial, or judicial officers, shall be deemed and considered as principals, and subject to the pains and penalties herein before prescribed.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That for all demands which may come within the jurisdiction of a Magistrate's court, suit may be brought for the same in the nearest district of the county to which the territory is hereby annexed, and all officers serving any legal process, or any person living on any portion of the territory herein named, shall be entitled to receive the sum of five cents for every mile he may ride, to serve the same, after crossing the present limits of said counties, in addition to the fees already allowed by law; and in case any of said officers should be resisted in the execution of any legal process issued by any court or Magistrate, Justice of the Inferior court, or Judge of the Superior court of any of said counties, he is hereby authorized to call out a sufficient number of the militia of said counties to aid and protect him in the execution of his duty.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That no Indian or descendant of any Indian residing within the Creek or Cherokee nations of Indians, shall be deemed a competent witness in any court of this State, to which a white person may be a party, except such white person reside within the said nation."

And whereas by the above recited act, all the laws of the State, both civil and criminal, became extended over the territory described in said act, and in full operation upon all persons residing therein, on the first day of the present month—And whereas by the said act, all the laws, ordinances, orders and regulations which have been hitherto passed by said tribe of Indians, or the Chief Men thereof, are by the said act rendered null and void, and all persons attempting to enforce the same, subjected to punishment therefor—And whereas by the said act, it is also made highly penal to prevent or attempt to prevent any Indian, residing within said territory, from emigrating therefrom, or to use the means therein described to prevent a cession of said territory for the use of this State—And whereas said Cherokee Indians have, for some time past, been attempting to establish a government independent of the authority of this State, and have, since the passage of said recited act, violated the rights of the citizens of this State under highly aggravating circumstances, under pretence of executing the legal orders of the principal Chiefs of said tribe—And whereas the rulers and head men of said tribe have continued since the passage of said act to excite the Indians under their influence against submission to the operation of the laws of this State, and have attempted to prevent the enforcement of the same, by appealing to the Congress of the United States to interpose the powers of the Union to protect them therefrom—And having by various other acts evinced a spirit of determined hostility against the government of this State:

Now, therefore, that the sovereign authority of this State over all the persons within its limits may be duly acknowledged and respected, and the rights of its citizens preserved, and that the Indian people occupying its territory under the protection of its laws, may be relieved from the oppression to which they have been hitherto subjected, by the laws and customs of their tribe, or the arbitrary power of their chiefs, I have thought proper to issue this, my Proclamation, giving notice to all persons that said recited act is now in force, and all Indians and others residing within said territory or elsewhere, are warned not to violate its enactments, and every officer, civil and military, is hereby required, and every patriotic citizen of the State urged to aid in the enforcement thereof, and especially in causing the penalties for its violation to be certainly inflicted upon each and every chief, head man, or other Cherokee Indian, or any other person residing in said territory, who shall exercise, or attempt to exercise, any authority within said territory, under pretence or by virtue of any Cherokee law, ordinance, order, or regulation whatsoever, or who shall by virtue of any such pretended authority, prevent, or attempt to prevent any Indian from emigrating from said territory, or enrolling himself for that purpose, or who shall in like manner punish or molest either the person or property, or abridge the rights or privileges, on account of his or her enrolling as an emigrant, or intending to emigrate; or who shall by virtue of any such pretended authority, or by any arbitrary power, prevent, or offer to prevent or deter any Indian, head man, chief, or warrior, residing within said territory, from selling or ceding to the United States, for the use of Georgia, the whole or any part of said territory, or prevent such person or persons so residing, from meeting in council or treaty, any commissioner or commissioners of the United States, for any purpose whatever, or who shall by virtue of any such pretended authority, or by an arbitrary force put to death any Indian for enrolling as an emigrant, attempting to emigrate, ceding or attempting to cede the whole or any part of said territory, of meeting or attempting to meet in council for that purpose.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at the State House in Milledgeville, this third day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty, and of American Independence the fifty-fourth.

GEORGE R. GILMER.

By the Governor:

EVERARD HAMILTON, Secretary of State.

We challenge the annals of civilized nations to produce a legislative act, on any subject, even for the establishment of an Inquisition, if any such act there be that was ever committed to writing, that surpasses the foregoing in pure, unmixed, unprincipled tyranny and oppression. Without stopping to notice this measure as an act for legislative plunder and devastation, as an intended violation of the sacred rights of person and property, we turn the public attention to the prohibitions and penalties which it contains. Here, the laws, usages, and customs of the Indians, under which they have lived for ages far beyond the reach of historical record, and probably for many centuries before the state or colony of Georgia had a being, are declared "to be null and void, and of no effect, as if the same had never existed." We presume no legislative body, even in a case over which they had unquestionable jurisdiction, ever adopted such a sweeping measure as this. Without inquiring into the nature of the Indian laws and usages, without attempting to ascertain the consequences of a general and promiscuous annihilation of them, they, by an arbitrary and despotic enactment, pass over the whole system with the besom of destruction.

It is then made a high misdemeanor to prevent, or to offer to prevent, *by any means*, any person from emigrating from the Indian lands, or enrolling his name for the purpose of emigrating, and punishable by confinement at hard labor in the state prison, for a term not exceeding four years. Equally criminal, and more severely penal, it is declared to be, to prevent, or deter any chief, head man, or warrior, from selling or ceding to the U. States, for the use of Georgia, or to prevent, or offer to prevent, any such chief, &c. from attending any council or treaty, for any purpose whatever. For these latter offences, the punishment is imprisonment in the state prison *not less* than four, nor more than *six years*. And what is still more remarkable, the legislature of Georgia undertake to make it a highly penal offence for an Indian to prevent, or offer to prevent, his countrymen from meeting in council or treaty, persons appointed by the U. States *for any purpose whatever*.

By the 15th section, all Indians are disqualified as witnesses against any white man, except such white man reside within the Indian nation.

Without enumerating any farther the specific provisions of this most extraordinary legislative act, we refer our readers to the summary statement of its contents, at the close of Governor Gilmer's proclamation above recited. The object of the measure, most obviously is, to force the Indians, by dint of oppression, and the severity of punishment, to abandon their homes and their possessions, to a power more lawless, more greedy, more grasping, and more unrelenting, than the communities of barbarians who inhabit the shores of Africa, and extend their piratical depredations to all other nations. The Algerines do not punish men for the expression of their opinions to each other, about their common interest, and in the seclusion of social intercourse. The state of Georgia make it a felony to express such opinions among the Indians.

And to move this miserable people beyond the reach of justice and of hope, as well as personal security, they by a sovereign act disqualify a whole nation for even testifying in court, when suffering under the severest injuries, and the most unqualified injustice and oppression. Nay, the magistrate who signs and issues this proclamation, details among the offences of the Indians, that their head men and rulers, since the passing of the act of Georgia, have endeavored to excite the Indians against submission to the laws of the state of Georgia, "by *appealing to the Congress of the United States, to protect them*" *against these laws!* And is it become a penal offence—is it a crime for any portion of the inhabitants of the United States, to petition Congress for any purpose, and above all things, for security against oppression and iniquity?

We constantly hear it from members of Congress who voted for the Indian bill, and from newspaper editors who are devoted to any thing and every thing that is sanctioned by the present administration, that that bill is a mild and moderate measure, not contemplating the use of force to drive off the Indians, but leaving it with them to go or not as they may choose. This is mere mockery, and intended only to impose upon the good sense, integrity, and humanity of the community. The Indians are left to the humanity of the state of Georgia, to the operation of the foregoing most disgraceful act of her legislature, being first stripped of the ordinary rights of men, and even the moral means of defence against oppression and punishment in the tribunals of justice. This act, in effect, hands them over to the executioner for execution.

THE CHEROKEES.

New Echota, May 29, 1830.

Before the next number of our paper shall be issued, the first day of June, the day set apart by Georgia, for the extension of her assumed jurisdiction over the Cherokees, and the execution of her laws touching the Indians, will have arrived. The day is now at hand. The Cherokees have looked to it deliberately; they have anticipated its approach; but they are still here, on the land of their fathers. So conscious are they of their rights as a people, that they have thought it not best to avoid the threatened operation of *civilized* and *republican*, not to say *religious* laws, by a precipitate flight to the Western wilds. They are still here, but not to agree or consent to come under these laws. This they never will do; they have protested against the measure, and will always protest against it.

When the time comes that the state laws are to be executed with rigor, as they no doubt will be, backed by the Executive of the United States, and the late decision of the Senate, upon the reprobate Cherokees, we are unable to say what the effects will be. To us, the future is but darkness. One thing we know, *there will be suffering*. The Cherokees will be a prey to the cupidity of white men; every indignity and every oppression will be heaped upon them. They have already undergone much, when the time is merely in anticipation.—How will it be, when full license is given to their oppressors.

Comment is unnecessary. We intreat you, respected reader, to reflect upon the effects of *civilized* legislation over poor *savages*. The laws which are the result of this legislation, are framed expressly against us, and not a clause in our favor. We cannot be a party or a witness in any of the courts where a white man is a party. Here is the secret. Full license to our oppressors, and every avenue of justice closed against us. Yes, this is the bitter cup prepared for us by a *republican* and *religious* Government. We shall drink it to the very dregs.—*Cherokee Phœnix.*

PITTSBURGH PRICES CURRENT.—Corrected weekly, by Riddle, Forsyth & Co.

Ashes, pot,	lb. 4½ a 5	Steel, co. lb.	7½ a 8†
pearl	5½	sad irons	6 cts†
sc. salts	4	Lead, in pigs	3½†
black salts	3 a 3½†	bars	4 a 4½†
Axes, doz.	$14 a 16†	white, in kegs	$2¾a3†
Augers, qr.	6 a 7†	dry, lb.	12†
Alum,	6	Shot, all sizes,	5½a6†
Bacon, lb.	5¼ a 5½†	Leather, sole,	23 a 25†
Butter, keg,	8	upper, doz.	$27a30†
Bags, 3 bu. tw.	44 a 50†	calf skins,	15 a 24§
Beans, sh. bush.	67 a75†	Lard,	4½a 5§
Blscuit, sea, b.	3 50 a 4†	Logwood,	2½ a 3†
w. crack. bbl.	4½ a 5†	Molasses,	37 a 40†
Beer,	3 †	Nails, Jun. bra. 10d	6†
Coals, bush.	4 a 4½†	8d	6¼†
Candles, lb.	9	6d	6¾
Copperas	3½ a 3¾†	4d	8†
Cheese	7 a 8§	other	5 a 6¼†
Cordage, Ky.	8 a 11§	Oil, flaxseed, gal.	62½a65§
Irwin's	9 a 15	tanners', bbl.	$19 a 20*
Coffee, g. in bgs.	13a15†	Onions, bushl.	$ 1§
Cotton Wool	9½†	Paper	
Cassinets,	40 a110†	cap, No. 1 rm.	$3¼a3¾†
Cotton Goods,		No. 2,	2¼a3¼†
3-4 Plaids, n. 1. y.	10a11†	No. 3,	2¼a2¾†
4-4 Checks	12 a 14†	letter	2½ a 4†
3-4 Stripes	10 a 11†	crown wrap.	1 37
Cot. yarn, lb. n. 5,	19½†	medium do.	$2
Flour, bbl.	$2½a2¾ †	paper hang's p.	37a35
Feathers	29 a 30§	Pork, fresh lb.	3½ a 4
Flax, scutched, lb.	6†	pkd. mess, bbl.	11½a12
hatcheled,	10*	prime,	$9½a10
Flannels, cy. 4-4	37a45*	Potatoes, bush.	25 a 40†
Fish—bbl.		Rags, Ohio,	4 a 5†
herring,	6 59a7 50§	do. Kentucky	3½ a 4†
shad,	12 50§	Sugar, N.O. lb. new	8½a9†
mack'l.	6½ a 9†	country,	7§
Grain, wheat, bu	40a45§	lump,	16 a 17†
barley	50†	loaf,	17 a 19†
rye	31a33¾†	Salt,	$2a2½†
corn	28a31½§	Soap, lb.	5½ a 8
Glass, 8by 10, box	$3¾a4†	Sifters—doz.	
10 by 12,	$4¾a5†	wire No. 14, 16,	$5½
12 by 18,	$9 00†	Spades & shovels	$8a11
Bottles, porter groce	9†	Tobacco	
gallon doz.	2½†	keg, lb.	5 a 10cts†
½ do.	1½†	leaf,	2¾ a 3½†
¼ do.	87½cts†	Tallow, rendered	7†
pint	62½†	rough	4½ a 5†
Gunpowder, keg	$5½a6*	Tea, Y. H. lb.	90 a $1*
Hemp, ton	75 a 80	H. skin,	70 a 75§
Hides, Span. lb.	13 a 15§	imperial,	1,50a1,40§
green	5§	Wax. bees'	20 a 21*
Indigo, Span. lb.	2½a2½†	Wool,	25 a 50*
Bengal,	2½ a 2½†	Wool hats, doz.	$5 a 6§
Iron, b. Jun. t.	$100a114†	Whisk. o. gall.	30a50c,†
blooms, Jun.	$85†	new	19a20†
rolled	100†	Vices, bright,	15a16
sheet, cwt.	9½†	black	14
pig, ton	$27 a 30†	4-4 br. Sheetg.	9†

REMARKS—* demand; § scarce; † plenty.

H. Holdship & Son's Prices Current.

Folio Post Paper, per ream,	$8 00	a 9 00
Cap, do. do.	2 50	a 4 50
Letter, do. do.	2 50	a 4 00
Printing, do. do.	2 37½	a 6 37½
Com. Wrapping, do.	1 37½	a 3 00
Tea, do do.	1 75	a 2 37½
Paper Hangings, per piece,	25	a 75
Bordering, do.	12½	a 2 50
Paste Boards, per gross,	5 25	a 6 00
Fuller's Press Papers, per lb.		25

TO LET,

IN Wood street, No. 132, A STORE ROOM, thirty-five feet deep by fourteen in width, with a cellar of the same dimensions, and a room on the second and third stories each, of thirty-three feet by thirteen. Possession will be given on the first of April. Inquire of JAMES R. SPEER,
Jan. 19—wtf. No. 130 Wood street.

SALE OF THE WABASH AND ERIE CANAL LANDS, IN INDIANA, ON A CREDIT OF 17 YEARS.

BY authority of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, approved January 28th, 1830, the undersigned will offer at public sale, to the highest bidder, in tracts of 80 acres, or in fractional sections, as the Public Lands are sold, on the *first Monday in October next*, at the town of LOGANSPORT, in the county of Cass, a portion of the lands granted to the State of Indiana, by the act of Congress of March 2d, 1827, "*to aid in constructing a Canal, to connect at navigable points, the waters of the Wabash river, with those of Lake Erie*," and which have been designated and set apart for that purpose, by Commissioners appointed on the part of the state of Indiana, by and with the consent of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and the approbation of the President of the United States.

The part which will be offered for sale, includes sections and fractional sections in the following townships and ranges, viz:—Nos. 1, 3, 10, 12, 13, 24, in Township, No. 24, North of Range, No. 3, West 2d principal Meridian, 1, 3, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 34, 36, T. 25, R. 3 W. 13, 24, 25, 36, T. 26, R. 3 W. 5, 8, T. 24, R. 2 W. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 22, 24, 27, 32, T. 25, R. 2 W. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, T. 26, R. 2 W. 25, 34, 36, T. 27, R. 2 W. 3, 5, 8, T. 25, R. 1 W. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 26, R. 1 W. 1, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 27, R. 1 W. 3, 5, 8, 10, 15, 17, 20, T. 26, R. 1 East of the 2d principal Meridian, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 32, T. 27, R. 1 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, T. 27, R. 2 East. 1, 3, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 36, T. 27, R. 3 E. 34, 36, T. 28, R. 3 E. 3, 5, 8, 10, 15, 17, 20, 22, 27, 29, 32, T. 27, R. 4 E. 32, 34, T. 28, R. 4 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 27, T. 27, R. 5 E. 25, 27, 32, 34, 36, T. 28, R. 5 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 15, T. 27, R. 6 E. 13, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 28, R. 6 E. 1, 5, 10, 12, 13, 15, 22, 24, 27, T. 27, R. 7 E. 1, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 29, 32, 34, 36, T. 28, R. 7 E. 1, 3, 5, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 29, 32, T. 28, R. 8 E. 25, 27, 32, 34, 36, T. 29, R. 8 E. 1, 3, 5, T. 27, R. 9 E. 1, 3, 5, 10, 12, 13, 15

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 25, 1830.

In our paper of the 22d instant, not having the Mercury before us, we stated from memory that the editor of that paper "had announced to the world that Weirich was an *honest man*." That editor, in his paper of the 23d, pronounces our statement to be untrue, but admits that he had said that Weirich had sustained a "*reputable character.*" Now, although there may be some difference between a *really honest man* and a man of *reputable character*, yet we think that our mistake did not deserve quite so harsh a rebuke as the editor of the Mercury has attempted to give us.—We did not pretend to give the very words: we quoted from memory; and we admit that our recollection was not *precisely* correct.

We would not have considered this attack upon us worthy of notice, if it had not been for the ridiculous attempt of the editor to convert our notice of his paper into an attack upon the administration. Our readers, by turning to the article in our last paper for the city, and on the outside form of the country paper, headed "*Weirich, the Jackson Postmaster*," will see that our strongest remark was as follows: "We chargod *no criminality* upon the Postmaster General in appointing him, (Weirich,) but left it to our readers to infer that it was *bad policy* to turn out a *well tried and faithful officer*, for the purpose of appointing an *untried partisan*." Does the editor say that this is traducing the administration? No, no—this is not it. We know how he views it. The editor of the Mercury, and every other *hireling* printer, considers himself a part of the administration, and of course every attack of the editor is a slander of the administration.

There is one other matter which the editor should have recollected before he assailed us. We did not speak of Weirich of our own knowledge, but gave the "*deep-rooted conviction*" of the *Jackson Postmaster at Washington*, that he was a "*bad man*," and the declaration of an editor in Washington, that he was a man of "*notoriously bad character.*" The editor of the Mercury repeats the assertion that Weirich was a man of "*reputable character*" previous to the robbery, notwithstanding the "*deep-rooted conviction*" of Mr. Morgan. Upon this subject one thing is certain: time proved this "*conviction*" to be well founded, and confirmed the assertion of the editor of the Pennsylvanian, that Weirich *was* a man of "*notoriously bad character.*"

The editor of the Mercury will find that he cannot sustain *both his compatriots*, Morgan and Weirich; one or the other must be abandoned. If Weirich was a man of *reputable character*, Morgan is unworthy of belief.

CULPABLE, CRIMINAL WEAKNESS.—The facility with which persons lend their names, where nothing more than a *little reputation* is risked, is strongly evinced in the case of Weirich. Thomas Morgan, the Jackson Postmaster at Washington, long since entertained a "*deep-rooted conviction that Weirich was a bad man; he freely expressed this conviction to many of the citizens, particularly to Judge Baldwin and John M'Donald, Esq. at the Washington Court, in June last, and repectedly and peremptorily refused to recommend him for the appointment of Postmaster.*" Notwithstanding all this, we find in the last Telegraph a letter signed by twenty-two citizens of Washington county, recommending Christian Weirich as a "*suitable person*" for Postmaster. Among these we notice the names of several citizens of the *town* of Washington, who, we presume, must have heard Mr. Morgan, when *he freely expressed his deep-rooted conviction that Weirich was a bad man;* and yet they recommend him for a situation of great trust, where much of *other people's* money must pass through his hands. Would they have trusted him so freely with their own? We pause for a reply.

THE POOR INDIANS.—We ask the serious and dispassionate attention of our readers to the proclamation of the Governor of Georgia, in relation to the Indians, in another column of our paper today. The late law of Congress, providing for the removal of the natives of the soil from the homes of their ancestors, professes to impose no compulsion upon them: it looks fair enough when viewed by itself, and its plausibility has perhaps misled a few our citizens. Upon a careful examination of the whole matter, it will however appear most manifest, that the following is about the substance of the proposition of Georgia to the general government. *You provide means to remove the Indians when they choose to go, and the State of Georgia will manage to make their situation so miserable, that they* must *choose to go to their new homes, rather than be plundered, murdered, and starved, in their old abodes.*

The law which is by this proclamation extended over the Indians, was passed on the 29th of Dec. last, and its operation purposes to commence on the *first* of June. It therefore seems somewhat strange that this proclamation was withheld until the *third* of June, three days after the law should have commenced its operation. How happens it that this delay occurred in the issuing of the proclamation? If the Governor deemed this proclamation necessary for the extension of the law over the Indians, (and surely in this case it was necessary,) why was it not issued before the operation of the law commenced? We can see but one answer to these questions. It is this: the law is so odious and oppressive in its provisions, that it was deemed most politic not to make a formal promulgation of it, until after Congress had passed the laws necessary to provide the funds for the removal of the Indians. The parties in Congress were nearly balanced on this question; (upon the final vote the majority was *only five;*) and if this proclamation had been previously issued, the fate of the bill might, and probably would have been reversed. The act of Congress for the removal of the Indians was passed on the 26th of May, and the proclamation was issued on the 3d of June, eight days after the passage of the bill, allowing time enough to send the information to Georgia.

Some well meaning persons defend the late act of Congress, saying that it is harmless in its provisions, and only provides for those Indians who *voluntarily* go to the new country west of the Mississippi. They say that the Indians should either submit to the laws of Georgia, and agree to be governed by the same laws which apply to *other citizens* of that State, or else go to the new territory provided for them. Now although we do not concur with them in the justice of subjecting the *old tenants* of the soil to the dominion of the *new comers*, yet we are willing to overlook that matter for the present, and ask our well disposed though misled friends to examine the law of Georgia, and say whether it purposes to treat the Indians as *citizens of Georgia*. Does this law say to the Indians, while you remain where you are, you shall be treated as *other citizens* of Georgia are treated? If it did, then there would be some excuse for those misled and well meaning persons who defend the late act of Congress. We ask those well meaning persons to read the following section of the law of Georgia, and say whether *it* treats the Indians like *other citizens* of that State:—

SECT. 15. And be it further enacted, *That no Indian or descendent of any Indian residing within the Creek or Cherokee nations of Indians, shall be deemed a competent witness in any court of this State, to which a white person may be a party, except such white person reside within the said nation.*

In our section of country, we consider all *citizens* equal; in Georgia a white man is a good witness against an Indian, but an Indian cannot be heard against a white man; thus putting the natives of the soil on the same level with the *slaves* of the *other citizens*. Does this kind of justice meet the views of the freemen of Pennsylvania? If it does, we have mistaken their character.

Is it just and proper that a band of Georgians should break into the territory of the Indians, insult and abuse their women and children, plunder their houses, and murder their men, and then laugh at them, and say, you need not prosecute us; you cannot be heard as witnesses? Does this law deal out equal and exact justice to all men? If the Creeks and Cherokees are disposed to remain on the land of their fathers, and to submit to the laws of Georgia, will they enjoy the same privileges as *other citizens* of the State? Certainly they will not. To our mind it is obvious that the effect, (if not the design,) of this law will be, to provoke hostilities and bloodshed between the frontiersmen of Georgia and the Indians.

Suppose some lawless whites residing in Georgia should make an inroad into the territory of the Cherokees, and commit some gross act of robbery or violence upon their property or persons—what can the poor Indians do? It is useless to appeal to the laws of Georgia: they only witnessed the outrage, and they cannot be heard as witnesses.—Must they, then, submit unresistingly, and thus invite further outrages; or must they punish the wrong-doers by force of arms, and thus produce war?

But we will make no further comment at this time. The law of Georgia and the proclamation of her Governor are before our readers. We hope they will read them carefully and frequently. The subject is one which deeply concerns the character of our nation, and we trust every citizen will understand the whole matter.

AMERICAN QUARTERLY REVIEW.—*Agriculture of Cuba.*—The chief productions of this island are sugar, coffee, tobacco, wax, cacao, rice and cotton. The sugar cane was first carried from the Canary islands to St. Domingo in 1506, and was subsequently introduced into Cuba. This species of cane was not very productive, and the Otaheitan cane was afterwards substituted.

From the year 1760 to 1767, the average exportation of sugar from Cuba did not exceed 13,300 boxes. Government, however, giving great encouragement, the exportation increased rapidly, and from 1786 to 1790, it averaged annually 68,150 boxes, each box weighing 400 lbs. The exportation in 1767 was therefore 5,200,000 lbs., and in 1787 it was 27,260,000; having increased, in twenty years, five-fold. The total exportation in 1827 was 156,158,924 lbs., according to the custom-house report. The Reviewer supposes that there was one fourth more smuggled out of the island. The commissioners appointed by Don Vives state the whole produce of 1827 to be 202,295,925 lbs. The largest quantity ever produced in Louisiana was supposed to be in the year 1828, and amounted to 88,000,000 lbs.

In 1775 there were 453 sugar mills in the island, and in 1827 there were 1000. It is stated that the first cane planted in a virgin soil will continue to yield from 20 to 24 years without manure. In Louisiana and Mexico the cane is planted anew every year.

In addition to the sugar, large quantities of molasses and rum are produced. In 1827 upward of 8,000,000 gallons of molasses were exported, and the total production of that year was 8,910,000 gallons. The annual production of rum is stated to be 35,000 pipes.

Next to sugar, coffee is the most important production of the island. The coffee plant was first introduced into Cuba in 1769, but there was no coffee plantation there until 1790. In 1800 there were but 80 plantations in the island; in 1817 there were 779, and in 1827, 2067. The total production of the island, in 1827, was 72,088,000 lbs. The coffee planting is stated to be at present an unprofitable business, and many of the coffee planters are turning their attention to the raising of sugar. The Reviewer expresses his belief that the recent reduction of the duty on coffee in the United States will, by causing an increased consumption, afford the planters some relief.

The next item in the list of productions is tobacco. In 1827, the produce was 12,500,000 lbs.—The Reviewer says, "The quality of the tobacco raised upon the whole island is by no means uniform. The best and only kind that can be used for smoking, is that raised in the westernmost part of it, though a few points in other provinces yield a tolerably fair article."

Beeswax, of a quality equal to the Venetian, is an important item in the production of this island. The amount of this article produced in 1827, was 1,579,000 lbs. In addition to the wax, a large quantity of honey is also produced. In 1827, the amount was 1,910,400 lbs. Wild bees abound in the island: their produce is collected, but is not included in the above statement.

Cotton thrives on the island, but it is not extensively cultivated: the quantity raised in 1827 was only 953,500 lbs. Cacao is an article of recent cultivation, from which much profit is anticipated. The production in 1827 was 595,150 lbs. Large quantities of rice are raised, but not sufficient for the consumption of the island. In 1827 the amount was 13,022,425 lbs. Maize is the most extensive and most important product of this valuable island, it being used as the principal food of man and beast. The crop of 1827 was 1,617,806 *fanegas*, (of 150 lbs. each.)

The quantity of articles used as esculents is very great, and some of them furnish the healthiest food for slaves, such as beans, pulse, potatoes, sweet potatoes, yams, sago, and the *casabe*, or bread of the *Yuca* tree.

Among the fruits are the plantain, pine apple, orange, lemon, fig, guava, zapote, mamey, aquacate, pomegranate, cocoa nut, and a vast number of others. The forests abound in magnificent trees, among which are, the mahogany, cedar, live oak, pines, dye woods, &c.

FOURTH OF JULY.

At a meeting of the working men, held at Alex. Otterson's, on Wednesday evening, 23d inst. WM. MACKEY was called to the Chair, and J. B. BUTLER appointed Secretary, when, on motion, it was

Resolved, That Wm. Mackey, Thomas Bakewell, Wm. Cairns, Wm. Leckey, and Isaac Lightner, be a committee to make necessary arrangements for celebrating the approaching anniversary of American Independence.

Resolved, That the Committee of Arrangement be authorised to fill vacancies that may occur in their body.

Resolved, That said Committee shall publish, as soon as they have completed their arrangements, an account of the manner in which they have agreed to celebrate the day, and give a general public invitation to the Working Men of the city and county, to attend, and participate in its celebration.

WM. MACKEY, Chairman.

J. B. BUTLER Secretary.

N. B.—The Committee of Arrangement appointed as above, will meet this evening, (Friday, the 25th,) at the house of Mr. A. Otterson.

COMMUNICATED.

Steam Boat Accident.—On the morning of the 21st, at about 1 o'clock, immediately after stopping to land a passenger, 30 miles above Marietta, the flue of one of the boilers of the steam boat Citizen collapsed while under way. No person was injured by the accident, and after a delay of 6 hours, the connexion of the injured boiler with the others having been stopped, the boat again proceeded on her way up.

We, the subscribers, cabin passengers on board the steam boat Citizen, tender our thanks to Capt. Stone, commander of said boat, for his attention to our comfort and safety during our passage.—We deem it but an act of justice to declare the above statement of the accident to be strictly true. No person was in the least injured. We further state that the engineer blew off steam a very short time previous to the collapsing of the flue—that it is our belief that the steam was not high at the time, as otherwise the explosion must have done much more damage—and finally, that the accident cannot be satisfactorily accounted for, and cannot with any propriety be charged to Captain Stone or his engineer.

A. S. M. Damarin,	George B. Watson,
David Park,	J. B. Larwell,
G. P. Wilkins,	Morris,
Luther Lafflin,	J. White,
John Armstrong,	R. C. Russum,
R. C. Faucett,	R. T. Ford,
J. M. Clarke,	B. V. Eaton,
M. Davidson,	F. A. Wise,
Geo. Hood.	

June 21, 1830.

For the Gazette.

The Canal has been in successful operation for a number of weeks. The fertile and productive country that lies along it on both sides, from this place to Blairsville, will soon begin to realize its vast advantages. Hundreds of thousands of tons of the various productions of the earth, that have hitherto been of no value, will now find an easy and cheap conveyance to market, and command a profitable return. The farmer will carry to market his logs, and lumber, and coal, and hay, and straw, (to make straw paper, thanks to Col. Magaw,) with as much ease as he has heretofore brought his butter and eggs. Good fences, and neat and well cultivated farms, and gardens, and vineyards, will soon greet the eye of the traveller. Thriving villages will spring up to enliven and variegate the scene. Tarentum, laid out last fall, by H. M. Brackenridge, on the Allegheny river and the canal, already presents a thriving appearance. Leechburgh is pleasantly and advantageously situated on the Kiskeminetas. The lots in the new town of Sheffield, lately laid out on the Kiskeminetas also, are offered for sale on the first of July next. It is a handsome site, and possesses many local advantages to recommend it to purchasers. Saltsburgh and Livermore are already under way, and thriving. Blairsville is the Rochester of Pennsylvania. All these places are brought, by the facilities of canal transportation, within a few miles of Pittsburgh; and when the whole line of communication is completed, and the immense torrent of trade from the east and the west, that is destined to take this route, is once fairly set in motion, they must grow and prosper to an astonishing extent. The cheapness of living, and the low rate of property and rents, the healthfulness of the country, and the abundance of coal and water power which most of the sites named possess, will ere long make them appendages to Pittsburgh, and noted for their manufactories as she is for hers. What reason is there why the cotton spinner, the machine card maker, the manufacturer of iron and hardware in all their varieties, of glass and white lead, the whitesmith, the plater, and mechanics and artists of various other classes, should not plant themselves in any of these villages, and pursue their avocations with all the advantages of both country and city? Most persons engaged in these occupations in the vicinity of large cities, have their agents or warehouses in the business part of the city; and it matters little whether the factory be distant one mile or forty, so that the expense of bringing the manufactured articles to market be not considerable. Our canal answers this desirable purpose so completely, that its banks, even to the mountain, may be converted into a suburb of Pittsburgh. Sundry of the most important manufactories that supply the Philadelphia market, are from five to fifteen miles from the city; and since the completion of the Union and Schuylkill canals, they are extending in that direction to a much greater distance, and with great rapidity.

A MECHANIC.

Salem, June 19.—Richard Crowninshield, Jr., charged with the murder of Mr. White, hanged himself in his cell this afternoon. Mr. Brown, the gaoler, at about a quarter after 2 o'clock, had occasion to go to the cell to speak to him, and, on looking in to find him, saw him hanging. He immediately opened the door, and with the assistance of the turnkey, cut him down, and with all possible speed, called several physicians:—they opened a vein and he bled freely; but all their efforts to revive him were ineffectual. A Coroner's inquest was then held.

To accomplish his purpose he tied together three handkerchiefs: after tying the knot about his neck, and fastening the other end firmly to the grate, he got into a chair, then tied his hands behind his back and then leaped off. His feet just touched the floor.

In his cell were found two letters, just written, one to his father, the other to his brother George, bidding them adieu. In the letter to the latter, he moralizes on the *shortness of the career of vice*, however prosperous it may at first appear, and warns all young people to be admonished by his fate, &c. He was 26 years of age.

Since the humanity of our laws requires that the gaolers should enforce no other restraints on prisoners kept for trial than such as are necessary for *safe custody*, it is obviously in the power of the prisoners to destroy their own lives. After conviction only is it deemed humane to put them in irons, and even then they contrive means of suicide.

It is very probable that the recent discovery of a quantity of stolen goods at Danvers, which had just been made known to him, convinced him that proofs were thickening of the depravity of his life, and impelled him to attempt to escape from the overwhelming disgrace and shame.

The Patriot mentions that the brother of this desperately wicked man "was confined in the adjoining cell, and they frequently talked to each other, (overheard, of course, by the guard,) in the dialect common to persons of this stamp. The guard, 20 minutes before Richard was found dead, understood George to ask him when he was going, to which he was understood to reply, he was about to go.—Writing materials had been at his disposal; but it is not known whether or not he left any disclosures."

It is said that some time since their father inquired if they wished a new suit of clothes, before the trial; George signified that he did, and was measured; but Richard declined. It is supposed that this is the result of a deep laid plan on his part; and that as he was originally the only one indicted as principal in the murder, a new indictment must be made, in which the late disclosures would implicate Jos. K. Knapp, Jr. as principal, and prevent his being taken as State's evidence, and at the same time give George a chance of escape.

VARIOUS MATTERS.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 20.—*Army Worm.*—It is with regret that we announce this unwelcome visiter of destruction to the meadows and grain fields of this vicinity. A general complaint is heard from our farmers, and great fears are entertained from this worse than Egyptian scourge.—Many fields are already virtually destroyed, and their early appearance and the tender state of the crops would seem to indicate extensive ravages before the sultry suns of June shall stop their voracious career.

The Hon. C. F. Mercer, in a late speech at Washington, held the following language:—"He was the author of the 'Board of Public Works' in Virginia, and of the establishment of her education system, which had been attributed to Gov. Barbour and others: he was the founder of the Charlottesville University, which had been run away with by Mr. Jefferson; and he was the author of the great revolution in Virginia, which had eventuated in the formation of her present constitution."

The number of emigrants which were said to have arrived at Quebec up to the 9th inst. is estimated at eight thousand. The Montreal Herald, of Saturday last says: "Every steam boat which has reached this port for several days past, has been crowded with them; and the main road to Upper Canada swarms with them. The emigrants this year are much wealthier than usual, and the proportion which has gone to the United States is sensibly smaller."

The first attempt to prevent the delivery of mails on Sunday, was made in 1811, the year after the passage of the law requiring it; a memorial was sent to Congress from Boston, and among the signers were *Wm. E. Channing, Horace Holley*, and other eminent clergymen of the Unitarian Church. So that the conspiracy did not originate in modern times, or with the sect upon whom treasonable designs are now charged.—*Saturday Morning Journal.*

Sheathing Paper.—Messrs. E. F. & Thomas Blank have discovered the process of manufacturing a species of paper from leather shavings, which it is believed will answer admirably for the sheathing of vessels, and much better than the sheathing paper in common use. In addition to the properties of the ordinary sheathing paper, it is believed by good judges that the leather paper will prevent the ravages of worms. The price will be about the same.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

India Rubber.—This valuable product, first made known by La Condamine, in 1736, is the juice of several species of trees growing in South America. It flows from the trees as a milky fluid, which soon hardens upon exposure to the air.—Various attempts have been made to transport it to Europe in its fluid state, without success. Its application to the arts is various, but until recently, no advantage has been taken of one of its most remarkable properties, its elasticity. Two ingenious chemists of Paris, Messrs. Rattier and Guibal, by an entirely new solvent and a very delicate process, have succeeded in spinning it into threads of various sizes. This is subsequently woven into suspenders, garters, surgical bandages for ruptures, fractured or dislocated limbs, &c.

Thoughts.—Mr. Cambreleng's Report is said to be highly approved of in England—an English edition expected—proof positive that it is our interest to adopt it!

Since the increased minimum for the protection of calico manufacturers, printed cottons have fallen 25 per cent.—yet the free trade writers tells us that impost is taxation. An explanation wanted. —*N. Y. Morning Journal.*

Married,

On Monday evening last, 17th inst. by E. Pentland, Esq. City Recorder, Mr. *James Vandegrift*, of Pittsburgh, to Miss *Margaret Leightenberger*, daughter of Mr. George Leightenberger, of Ross township, Allegheny county.

Died,

On Tuesday evening, the 15th inst. after a long and severe illness, ANNE, daughter of Lazarus and Jane Stewart, aged 2 years and 5 weeks.

At Sewickly Bottom, on the 18th inst. DANIEL LEET, Esq. formerly a resident of Washington county, an officer of the Revolutionary war, and an early settler and surveyor of this western country.—*Communicated.*

The deceased was a Major in the detachment of volunteers engaged in Crawford's unfortunate campaign, and displayed much gallantry and vigilance in the action of the 7th June, 1782.—ED. GAZ.

RAWLE'S REPORTS.

JUST received, Rawle's Reports, 1st vol. being a continuation of Sergeant & Rawle's which are received up to the 17th vol. and are ready for delivery to subscribers.

ALSO.

Purdon's Digest.
Graydon's Justice,
Poetical Quotations, 4 vols.
Beauties of History, 2 vols.

H. HOLDSHIP, & SON.

June 25.—3t.

SOAP.

400 BOXES HARD SOAP, of superior quality, for sale at a reduced price by H. BLAKE & Co.

June 25.—3t. No. 76. Front street.

☞SPLENDID LUCK AGAIN☜

AT GREER'S OFFICE.

19	48	58,	CAPITAL PRIZE OF	$6,000
19	36	58,	do. do.	1,000
17	36	58,	do. do.	500
19	36	48,	do. do.	100

Beside 80, 60, 50, 40, &c.

Were all sold in 10th Class Union Canal Lottery, at GREER'S Lottery and Exchange Office, corner of Market and Liberty streets.

DRAWING 10th Class Union Canal Lottery. 17, 34, 36, 19, 58, 48, 56, 2, 46.

June 25.—4t.

Rail-Road in Miniature.

THIS ingenious piece of mechanism, the operations of which no one can witness without being highly gratified, will be exhibited, FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY, in the second story of the house two doors from the warehouse of Messrs. Allen & Grant, on First street, between Wood and Market streets. It exhibits the recent improvement (made in Europe) of the application of steam for propelling carriages on the Rail-Way. Attached to it is a *Car*, in which Ladies and Gentlemen can have the pleasure of riding.

Hours of admittance, from 9, A. M. to 1, P. M. and from half past 2 until 7, P. M. Admittance 25 cents, children half price.

June 25, 1830.—tf.

☞MANTEL TIME PIECES.☜

JUST Received, a few very superior *Eight Day Striking MANTEL TIME PIECES.* For Sale CHEAP, by A. WAY & Co.

June 4—w4t. No. 47 Market street

Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.

THE subscriber, having purchased from Pettigrew and Clayland their Drug establishment, offers for sale at the store lately occupied by them, a general assortment of DRUGS, &c. warranted of genuine quality. Physicians, merchants, and others, supplied at very reduced prices.

N. TROOST, Druggist,
No 52 Market, corner of Third street.

June 11.—w6t.

35.000 LBS. PRIME BACON;

5 tons Hammered Juniata Iron: A general assortment Juniata Nails and Rolled Iron: For sale by H. BLAKE & Co.

June 25.—3t. No. 76 Front street.

House and Lot For Sale.

WILL BE SOLD, at Public Auction, at the City Auction Room, by M'Kenna & Hanson, on the 15th day of July, at 10 o'clock, A. M. if not sold before at private sail, A HOUSE AND LOT, fronting on Third street, near Grant, formerly the property of John Connell. The front on Third street occupied by the house is 22 feet by one hundred feet depth. The house is brick, containing 12 rooms, finished in the best manner, and a cellar under the whole. There are an oven and hydrant attached to the premises, so as to make it a very convenient residence. The title hereof believed to be indisputable. Possession given immediately. Terms of sale will be made known upon application being made to John Kennedy, Esq. or Richard Sturgeon, Agent for Francis Worley, *Assignee of John Connell.*

June 25.—3t.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 11, for 1830, to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, THIRD JULY, 1830. YATES & M'ISTYRE, Managers.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000	is	$20,000
1	10,000		10,000
1	2,500		2,500
1	1,505		1,505
5	1,000		5,000
5	500		2,500
5	400		2,000
10	300		6,000
20	200		4,000
35	100		3,500
51	50		2,550
51	40		2,040
51	30		1,530
102	25		2,550
102	20		2,040
1479	10		14,790
11475	5		57,375
13395 prizes—34220 tickets			$136,880
20825 blanks			

Tickets $5 00; Halves $2 50; Quarters $1 25.

Orders from abroad, (post paid) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

A statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address,

DAVID GREER,

At the Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114 Market street, corner of Liberty, Pittsburgh.

Where was sold, in Class 6, the Capital Prize of $25,000; in Class 7, the Capital Prize of $5,000, and in Class 10, the Capital Prize of $6,000.

June 25, 1830.—4t

New Wholesale Store.

M. & F. TIERNAN have opened a large and extensive assortment of *BRITISH, INDIA, FRENCH, and DOMESTIC*

DRY GOODS,

In M'Donald's Square, on Liberty street, near the corner of Market and Liberty streets,

Which they purchased at the Philadelphia and New York Auctions, entirely for cash, and will sell by the package or piece, at a small advance for cash or acceptances.

April 30—w6mo.

CITY AUCTION ROOM,

PITTSBURGH.

P. M'KENNA, of the Market Street Auction, and J. HANSON, having entered into Partnership, under the firm of M'KENNA & HANSON, have taken a commodious Brick Warehouse, nearly opposite Griffith's Hotel, Wood street, Pittsburgh, and will transact a general

Auction & Commission Business.

They will be regularly supplied, from the eastward, with

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, BOOKS,

AND

FANCY ARTICLES,

Whi h will be sold cheap for cash or approved acceptances. They will also furnish to order any description of *PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURED GOODS*, at the lowest prices.

N. B.—Public Sales of Dry Goods, Groceries, and Furniture, every *Monday* and *Thursday*, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. and of Hardware, Jewellery, &c. every *Tuesday* and *Friday Evening.*

March 26—w6mo.

B. DONAGHY, TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he carries on the above business, at No. 4, Fifth street, corner of Fifth and Liberty streets, the house formerly occupied by John Foy, where all who please to favor him with their custom, may depend on having their work done in the first rate style, and on the shortest notice. All work warranted to be done so, or otherwise he will return the full amount of the garment to the purchaser. Latest fashions just received.

April 6, 1830.—w3m

TO MANUFACTURERS.

FARMERS, BUILDERS, &c.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they still continue the MACHINE MAKING Business, in all its various branches, at their old established stand, Paterson, N. J., and from their long experience in business, and the aid of recent improvements, they are now prepared to furnish Machinery of the most approved kind, best materials, and superior workmanship, at the shortest notice, and at a great reduction from former rates. They also have connected with their Machine Shop, an extensive BRASS and IRON FOUNDRY, and will furnish Castings of all descriptions at the lowest prices. Plough Castings, Sash Weights, Wagon Boxes, &c. &c. &c. constantly on hand. *Also*, Throstle Spindles and Flyers, Mule Spindles, Rollers, &c. &c.

GODWIN, ROGERS & Co.

Patterson, January 29, 1830.—w6mo.

A FURTHER SUPPLEMENT to an Act, entitled an Act authorizing the Governor to incorporate the Washington and Pittsburgh Turnpike Road Company.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That three months after the passage of this act, the said Washington and Pittsburgh Turnpike Road Company are hereby authorized, if they shall deem it expedient, to exempt all wagons transporting coal over the said road, having wheels or tire of not less than six inches in breadth, from one half the rates of toll to be taken by said company, and to assess, upon all wagons whose wheels or tire are less than six inches in breadth, fifty per centum additional over the usual tolls.

SECTION 2. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall be the duty of the President and Managers of said company to cause this act to be published at least three times in two of the newspapers in Allegheny county, at the expense of the company; the first publication to be at least one month before the said company can enforce the provisions of this act.

Published by order of the Board.

J. E. EMERY, President.

June 22, 1830—3*

DOCTOR HAYS, at No 66 Liberty street, above Fourth. April 27, 1830.

NEW QUEENSWARE ESTABLISHMENT AT PITTSBURGH.

H. HIGBY & Co.

ARE now receiving, direct from England, and opening, at No. 124 Wood street, a choice and extensive stock of QUEENSWARE, Lustre, Plain, and Gold Edge CHINA, &c. Comprising altogether a complete and first rate assortment, to which they would respectfully invite the attention of Western Merchants, City Retailers, and all others who are desirous of purchasing ware at low rates, and on fair terms, and having the same put up by careful and experienced packers.

N. B.—Plain and Cut Flint Glass, at Manufacturers' prices. Also, Window Glass of every size; Green Bottles, Porter ditto; Flasks, and a general assortment of superior Stone Ware.

June 18.—w6m

Pittsburgh Starch Manufactory.

STARCH manufactured at the above establishment, may be had at the store of George Kirkpatrick, No. 8 Diamond Alley, or at either of the following stores—James Park & Co.; Tassey & Church; I. R. Smith & Co.; J. D. Davis, or Gabriel Adams. ALEX. FERGUSON,

June 18.—tf. GEO. KIRKPATRICK.

☞Splendid English Editions of BOOKS.

JOHN I. KAY & Co. *Booksellers and Stationers*, No. 95 Market street, respectfully invite the attention of the ladies and gentlemen of Pittsburgh to a handsome collection of English Editions of Works, lately received from London; which, for splendor of execution, beauty of paper, and correctness of print, surpass any thing ever before presented here. They have also on hands a large assortment of English Prints and Lithographs, which they offer very cheap.

June 22.—2t.

EXCHANGE.—Erie 1 per cent.; Virginia paper 1; Chambersburgh 1 1-2; Canton 3; Pottsville, Pa. 2; Wyoming 2; Michigan, $5 and up. 3, all under 5; Scioto, $5 and up. 3, all und. 5; Urbana, $5 and up. 3, all under 5; South Carolina 3; Georgia 4; North Carolina 5; New England paper 2; Canada 4 a 5; Louisiana 6; Natchez 6.

☞ Doubloons, Guineas, Napoleons, and Sovereigns, bought, sold, or exchanged, by

GEO. A. COOK,

Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street.

N. B. The highest price paid for *Greensburgh Bills*, and the notes of other Broken Banks.

INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he still continues in the Intelligence and General Agency business. Farms to let and for sale, House to let, Lots for sale, Money collected, Situations procured for persons of almost every occupation, and Assistants procured for families and persons in business.

Wanted.—$400 Wanted on a Loan, for which good security will be given. A respectable Clerk wants a situation. Several Housemaids wanted immediately. Several Boys wanted for respectable trades. Two Rooms to let, and can be had by a married couple without children. Two Frame Houses in the city for sale. Two Farms wanted to buy, and one to rent.

Apply at the Office, No. 82½ Third street, between Wood and Market, where the above business will at all times be attended to. Letters (post-paid) are to be directed as above.

J. WILLIAMS.

June 11, 1830—eof 3t.

ST. CLAIR SEMINARY, for the Education of Young Ladies.—In the Seminary will be taught the English and French Languages, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History, Music, Drawing, Painting, Embroidery, and plain and fancy Needle-work.

The establishment is situated in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, on an eminence which commands a view of the entire city. The institution will be conducted by French Nuns, of the order of St. Clair, assisted by competent teachers under the superintendance of the Rev. Charles B. M'Guire. Pupils of all denominations will be received, without the least distinction, or attempt to change their religious principles. Every exertion will be made to cultivate the morals, and excite the emulation of the pupils, in order to promote at once both virtue and science. The government of the house will be mild but firm. The strictest attention will be paid to the cleanliness and health of the pupils. The table will be plain, but plentiful and wholesome.

TERMS.

Boarding and tuition, including English and French, yearly,	$100
Music, - - - - do	20
Drawing and Painting, - do	10
Embroidery, - - - do	10
Use of bed and bedding, - do	7
Physician's salary, - - - do	3

Apothecary's bill at the charge of the parents, &c.

No charge for washing or mending.

The salary to be paid half yearly in advance.

DRESS will be uniform, consisting of two black bombazett frocks, and one white one; two black capes, and two white ones; two black bombazett aprons; handkerchiefs, towels, combs, brushes, washbowls, &c.—all at the charge of the parents.

Pittsburgh, April 30, 1830.—w6m.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WE, the undersigned, Painters and Glaziers of the city of Pittsburgh, do certify, that the WHITE LEAD now manufactured by H. Brunot, and branded '*Pittsburgh White Lead*—H. BRUNOT,' is as good as any made in or about Pittsburgh, and we give it a preference.

Alex. Ingram,	Archibald Shaw,
Joseph Jenkinson,	David Glenn,
Robert Menha,	Isaac Rhoads,
E. G. Nelson,	F. S. Byrne,
John Phillips,	A. Westervelt,
Andrew Beggs,	Nath. Whiston,
George Dobbs,	John W. Kane,
James Stuart,	John Hern.

☞ Orders addressed to H. Brunot & Co. Pittsburgh, will be attended to. April 27.—w6mo.

Coughs and Colds.

ARE speedily and effectually cured by the use of Dr. Robinson's celebrated

STOMACHIC ELIXIR OF HEALTH.

Of this universally esteemed medicine, there are thousands throughout the U. States, who have experienced its beneficial effects, within these last twenty years, and can testify to its being the most sure remedy ever offered to the public for the relief and cure of obstinate coughs, pains in the breast, spitting of blood, approaching consumption, &c.

Persons afflicted with pulmonary complaints or disorders of the breast and lungs, even in the most advanced state, will find immediate relief.

Common coughs and colds, which are in general occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will yield to its benign influence in a few hours.

In Asthmatic or Consumptive complaints, hoarseness, wheezings, shortness of breath, and the Hooping Cough, it will give immediate relief.

It is an effectual remedy for the Dysentery or lax, the Summer Complaint in children, severe grippings and most other disorders of the bowels.

Prepared only by T. W. Dyott, and for sale Wholesale and Retail, at his Drug and Family Medicine Warehouse, N. E. corner of Second and Race Streets, and by his appointed agents through out the United States.

Take notice that each bottle has the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medicine Warehouse of Dr. G. DAWSON, *Wood Street, Pittsburgh.* Feb. 26.—tf.

THE LADY'S BOOK.

CHARLES ALEXANDER, Publisher of the Philadelphia Daily Chronicle, and well known as having been connected in the publication of the Saturday Evening Post and Casket, proposes, in conjunction with LOUIS A. GODEY, to commence, on the first of July next,

A MONTHLY LITERARY MISCELLANY,

UNDER THE ABOVE TITLE.

This work will be devoted especially to the service of the *Ladies;* and, looking chiefly to them for patronage, no exertion will be spared to merit it. The plan contemplated varies materially from that of any of the American periodicals now circulated; and if executed in the style which the Proprietors believe to be within their means, will be found, they trust, to be an improvement, in some respect at least, upon the best of its predecessors. In the choice of materials, though original contributions of decided merit will always be acceptable, they never will be introduced to the exclusion of other articles of superior value. The numerous Magazines to be provided for the purpose of selection, will always afford a plentiful supply of matter suitable for the Lady's Book, which, when republished, will possess, to all but a few, the attraction of novelty. Extensive arrangements have been made, at home and abroad, that will give every facility to the ready attainment of the choicest and earliest productions. The design includes every thing which may be expected to afford entertainment and instruction, in an inviting form, to those for whom the work is intended. It is presumed, too, that a Miscellany deserving the notice of the Ladies, cannot but prove worthy the attention of the other sex. Among the subjects which may be enumerated as likely to be prominent, will be found *Music*, including notices of new compositions, with occasional disquisitions on the science, and reprints of such *new songs* as may be thought worthy to be so distinguished; *Biographical Anecdotes, Tales,* and *Interesting Narratives* from writers of Real Talent; the *fashions*, with an illustrative engraving quarterly, fancifully colored. This department will be under the superintendence of persons well versed in the art, and no pains will be spared to render it not the least attractive part of the contents.

A word or two now and then will be introduced, touching those exercises and sports which are generally regarded as improving to both health and beauty, among which *Riding* and *Dancing* may be specified; with appropriate wood cuts by skilful artists. *Poetry*, of course, will be one of the departments to which great attention will be paid; and *Embroidery*, the *poetry of needle work*, will fill its due space. On this latter subject it will be difficult to find contributors who can write clearly, but the engraver will be perfectly intelligible.

CONDITIONS.

The work will be issued in numbers, on the first of every month, and comprise fifty-six large octavo pages; to be printed on a fine super-royal paper, with entirely new type, and carefully stitched in colored covers. Every number will contain a piece of *Music*, one *Copper-plate Engraving*, and at least four *Wood Cuts* illustrative of some of the contents; and every three months a *colored plate* of the *latest London and Paris Fashions*. The subscription price will be $3 per annum, payable in advance—25 per cent., semi-annually, will be added to all subscriptions that remain unpaid, and the work discontinued to those who neglect to settle up their arrears. Great attention will be paid to forwarding the work to country subscribers, that they may receive it uninjured by mail transportation. Agents, receiving subscriptions, and remitting the amount to the publishers, will be allowed 15 per cent. discount, or a proportionate number of copies of the work. Address

LOUIS A. GODEY & CO.
Daily Chronicle Office, Philadelphia.
June 22, 1830—3t.

WHOLESALE HARDWARE STORE.

S. FAHNESTOCK,

CORNER OF FIFTH & WOOD ST'TS, has just received, and is now opening, a large and extensive assortment of HARDWARE, consisting of all the variety of articles in demand. Merchants and Saddlers are particularly requested to call and examine. Feb. 16, 1830—tf.

BRICK FOR SALE.

I HAVE on hand, Three Kilns, containing about 300,000 first rate Brick, which I will dispose of on liberal terms.

ALSO, TO LET,

The house and lot formerly occupied by me, about half a mile east of Birmingham: the lot is well stocked with fruit trees. Inquire of

O. ORMSBY GREGG.
No. 28 Water street.

Or of the subscriber near the Monongahela Bridge, O. ORMSBY.
June 11, 1830.—tf

MANAGERS' OFFICE, PITTSBURGH.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 11 for 1830, to be drawn at Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, THIRD JULY, 1830. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000	is	$20,000
1	10,000		10,000
1	2,500		2,500
1	1,505		1,505
5	1,000		5,000
5	500		2,500
5	400		2,000
10	300		3,000
20	200		4,000
35	100		3,500
51	50		2,550
51	40		2,040
51	30		1,530
102	25		2,550
102	20		2,040
1479	10		14,790
11475	5		57,375

13395 prizes; 20825 blanks; 34220 tickets; $136,880

Tickets $5 00; Halves $2 50; Quarters $1 25.

Orders from abroad, (post paid,) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.

Apply to or address

GEORGE A. COOK,
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street,

☞Where have been sold and paid prizes amounting to upwards of

100,000 DOLLARS!!!

Three Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber, living in Arthursville, a bright gray horse, about ten years old, the hair round his pastern joints close shaved. No other marks recollected.

The above reward will be paid upon returning the horse to the subscriber in Arthursville.
June 22, 1830. SAMUEL CLINGMAN.

A CHANCE FOR PURCHASERS.

I WILL SELL, at a low price, and on accomodating terms, the following described property in the city of Pittsburgh, to wit:

One Two Story Brick Building, situated in Second, between Grant and Ross streets.

Also—*Three Valuable Building Lots*, eligibly situated, and of convenient size, on the corner of Smithfield street and Diamond alley.

WALTER H. LOWRIE.
South West corner of the Diamond, Pittsburgh.
June 18.—tf.

VALUABLE PROPERTY,

FOR SALE.

THE OLD PHŒNIX COTTON FACTORY, situated in the North Liberty of the city of Pittsburgh. The building is of brick, and capable of working 4,000 Spindles, with 50 Power Looms. The Steam Engine, Shafts, &c. are in good order. It is well calculated for either a Cotton, Woollen, or Linen Factory.

☞The Factory Building and Warehouse will be sold apart, or with the Building Lots attached, as may best suit the purchaser. Price and terms of payment can be made known by applying to

ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.
Pittsburgh, February 9—tf.

FOR SALE,

A NEW FRAME HOUSE, pleasantly situated, on High Street, Grant's Hill, adjoining the residence of Thomas Collingwood. For terms, apply to JOHN TASSEY, Wood street. April 30—tf.

Second Hand Clothing.

A GENERAL assortment of second Hand CLOTHING kept on hand and for sale at moderate prices, by

A. D. LEWIS,
Wood, between Second and Third Streets.
June 5—tf.

The American Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA,

DAILY make Insurance against loss or damage by FIRE, on Houses & Merchandise, Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 101 Chesnut street. Philadelphia. GEO. COCHRAN, Ag't,
Sept. 25—tf *No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh.*

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350 BBLS. SUP. FLOUR, "Pickan's Brand," for sale by

JAMES ADAMS, JR. & Co.
May 18, 1830.—tf.

DOCTOR JEREMIAH BROOKS has his office in Third street, between Market and Wood streets, and will attend to the various branches of the medical profession.
Pittsburgh, April 20—3mo.

CURE FOR WORMS.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE, *prepared at the subscriber's Wholesale and Retail Drug Warehouse, corner of Sixth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh, Penn'a.*

This preparation is confidently recommended to the public, as an effectual remedy for expelling Worms from the system. It has already been extensively used in this county, and the proprietor has ascertained from particular inquiry, that it has not failed to produce the most salutary effect, in every instance in which it was administered—and in many other cases, after every other remedy had failed. It is mild in its operation, and may be administered with perfect safety to the most delicate infant.

The following testimony of its effects is offered to the public:—

"*Pittsburgh, April 1st*, 1830.

"We the subscribers do certify, that we have used in our families B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, and recommend it to the public, as the most effectual medicine for expelling worms from the system, that has ever come within our knowledge."

N. W. Presly, Liberty street.
Wm. Douglas, Wood street.
Mrs. Anderson, Fourth street.
Samuel Bright, Plum township, Allegheny co.
John Morrow, Wilkins township, Allegheny co.
Robert Gray, Plum township, Allegheny co.
Joseph Anderson, Wilkins township.
John Stuart, Wilkins township.

I do certify that a child of mine, aged 3 years, had been for some time afflicted with worms, and having tried every remedy without effect, at length used B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, three tea spoonfuls of which caused it to discharge 138 worms. It has since continued free from any symptoms of worms. JOHN BENSON,
Wilkins township, Allegheny county.
May 5, 1830.

I do certify that a child of mine, aged 5 years, by using one bottle of B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge, discharged several worms, some of which were 12 inches long.

WM. M'CARTNEY, *Bayardstown.*
May 17, 1830.

I do certify that I have used B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge in my family, after using various other worm medicines without effect. Three of my children, after using the Vermifuge, discharged upwards of 300 worms.

MOSES HAMILTON,
May 31, 1830. *Columbiana county, Ohio.*

☞For sale at the Drug Store, corner of Sixth and Wood streets, Pittsburgh.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK.
June 4, 1830.—1y.

A PERSON acquainted with managing a Confectionary Store, can hear of a situation, by inquiring at the office of the Gazette.
June 11, 1830.—tf

FOR RENT.

THE STORE, in Liberty Street, lately occupied by James Haslet, with or without the Dwelling House. Apply to

ALLEN & GRANT.
April 3.—tf.

REMOVAL.

DR. JOHN H. IRWIN has removed to number 39 Second street, just opposite the Post Office. April 27, 1830.—3m

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THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. } Pittsburgh.
JAS. ADAMS, JR. & Co. }
HAMILTON STEWART, }

STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required.
May 14, 1830.—tf.

WANTED,

At the New Stourbridge Glass Works, Pittsburgh,
TWO FLINT GLASS BLOWERS.

ONE a Ringed Decanter maker, with other castor place work. The other for small work, such as best Wines, &c. Steady hands will meet with constant work and good wages.

Written communications, post-paid, and directed to the subscribers, will be promptly attended to.

JOHN ROBINSON & SON.

☞The Philadelphia National Gazette, Baltimore American, and New York American, will please publish the above three times, and forward their accounts to this office. June 11—tf.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of JOHN THOMPSON, deceased, currier, are hereby required to call and settle their accounts on or before the 10th day of July next, and all accounts left unpaid after that date will be left in the hands of M. B. Lowrie, Esq. for collection.

Those persons who are desirous of saving costs, may do so by calling and making payment to M. B. Lowrie, Esq. before the above date, or to W. H. Lowrie, Esq. in the Diamond, Pittsburgh.

JOHN THOMPSON,
ALEX. SNODGRASS,
June 18—tf *Administrators.*

PATRICK MELLIT, from the County of Mayo, in Ireland, is informed that his sister Anne, (married to Michael O'Meara,) is now in Pittsburgh, and anxious to hear from him.

PORCELAIN TEETH.—Doctor E. Merritt, Dentist, having, during his late visit to the eastern cities, acquired the art of manufacturing the above Teeth, celebrated for their beauty, incorruptibility and strength, is prepared to supply the public with them. He has also furnished himself with Natural Teeth, as well as the best materials for making artificial ones. Doctor E. M. has it in his power to accommodate ladies and gentlemen with all the various kinds of Teeth now in use, and can confidently promise to adapt them to the mouth in the neatest and best manner.

Dental operations performed at his office, in Fourth, No. 70, between Market & Wood streets.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 18, 1828—tf.

NEW LINE.

DAVID LEECH'S LINE of CANAL BOATS.

THE subscriber having fitted up several new Boats, for the reception of Freight and the accommodation of Passengers, has established a Line to run regularly between PITTSBURGH AND BLAIRSVILLE.

One of the Line Boats will start from Pittsburgh, on every *Monday, Wednesday*, and *Friday*, at 5 o'clock, P. M. and run through to Blairsville, (73 miles,) in 30 hours.

A Boat of this line will also leave Blairsville at the same time, and arrive in regular succession at Pittsburgh and Blairsville, (their respective places of destination,) on every *Wednesday, Friday*, and *Sunday*, at 7 A. M.

Freight, entrusted to this Line, will receive the utmost care and diligence; and every convenience and accommodation will be extended to Passengers.

☞ Freight (whole distance) 20 *cents per cwt.*
☞ Passengers 2 *cents per mile.*

For Freight or Passage, Apply to the respective Captains on Board, or to *Wm. Robinson, Jr.* Allegheny-town; to *Mark Graham*, at Blairsville, or to the subscriber at Leechburgh. D. LEECH.
October 30—tf.

ROSS WILKINS, ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office No. 27 Fourth street, third door below Doctor Gazzam, and west of Market street.
April 30, 1830—tf.

FOR SALE,

SEVERAL LOTS on Grant's Hill, at the corner of High-street and Coal-lane, on which are two frame DWELLING HOUSES, each two stories high, and twenty feet front, and two extensive frame buildings suitable for manufacturing purposes.

Apply to Benjamin Darlington, Pittsburgh, No. 49 Market-street.
Sept. 29, 1829.—tf

PRINTING INK.

JUST received from the Manufactory of *Johnson & Son*, a fresh supply of Book and News Ink, for winter and spring use, in kegs from 13 to 28 pounds.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.
January 1, 1830.—tf

GABRIEL ADAMS,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL GROCER, Front, between Market and Wood streets, has received from the eastward, and by recent arrivals from New Orleans, a large and general as sortment of GROCERIES AND LIQUORS, which are offered for sale at the lowest market rates for cash or approved acceptances.

☞ *Whiskey, Flour, Scorched Salts, Rags, &c.* will be taken in barter at market prices.
April 21, 1829—tf.

WM. W. IRWIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office on Fourth street, one door east of Market.
May 4, 1830.—tf

TO BE LET,

THE large and commodious Brick Building, on the corner of Fourth and Market streets, lately occupied by Mrs. Hetich, as a Boarding House. The first floor may, with a trifling expense, be converted into an elegant Store Room, 33 feet deep by 18 feet wide, affording, from its location, an eligible stand for business. The remainder of the house is sufficiently spacious for the accommodation of a family.

ALSO.

A neat and convenient two story frame Dwelling House, with offices attached, situated on Erin Hill, one mile from the city. Surrounding the house, there is a large yard, ornamented with flowering shrubs, and containing a number of choice fruit trees. In the yard, and but a few steps from the kitchen, there is a well of excellent water, and a cistern for holding rain water. From its neighborhood to the city, and healthy location, this would be an agreeable residence, particularly during the summer months, for a private family. Possession will be given immediately. For terms, inquire on the premises, or of W. W. IRWIN, Fourth Street.
May 4.—tf

DRIED HIDES, &C.

RECEIVED, per Steam Boat Powhatan, and for sale at low prices,

Prime Green, Havana, Rio, and Porto Rico Coffee.
Gunpowder, Imperial, and Y. Hyson Teas.
Nutmegs, Cloves, Alspice, and Pepper.
Bengal and Manilla Indigo.
Madder, Ginger, and Rice. Box Raisins, Figs, &c.
Superior Loaf Sugar, (*refined without blood.*)
Fustic, Nicaragua, and Campeachy Dye Woods.
Madeira, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, & Port Wines.
Holland Gin, (Swan Brand;) Jamaica Spirits.
Cog. Brandy, (Seignette Brand.)
Molasses; New Orleans Sugar.
600 Heavy, Dried and Salted Hides, suitable for Sole Leather.
25 barrels Tanners' Oil.
A few dozen Baskets Fresh Sallad Oil, &c. &c.

SCHWEPPE & HORNER,
Corner of Market and Third streets.
April 27, 1830.—tf

PAPER HANGINGS.

THE subscribers having enlarged their *Paper Staining Establishment*, and procured some of the best workmen from the eastward, now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, *at the Philadelphia prices*, a choice assortment of

COMMON, GLAZED AND RAINBOW

PAPERS,

Of the latest patterns, and equal to any heretofore sold in this market; a constant supply of which, in all their varieties, with suitable borders, will be kept on hand.

Also on hand, a large assortment of FRENCH WALL PAPERS and

Velvet Bordering.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON,
Corner of Wood & Third Streets.
October 10—tf.

COTTON MACHINERY.

10 DOUBLE 24 INCH CARDS; Four THROSTLES, dead spindle; Four MULES, of the most approved patterns—all new and complete—for sale by

ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.
February 9, 1830—tf

THOMPSON & MILLER,

Wholesale Druggists,

HAVE just received, at their Warehouse *No. 73, Wood-street, Pittsburgh*, extensive additional supplies of

DRUGS,
DYE-STUFFS, &c. &c.

Having recently purchased the above articles in the Eastern Markets, at reduced prices, they offer them low.
Sept. 8, 1829.—wtf.

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200 DOZEN SCYTHES, consisting of Waldron's, Griffin's, Blanchard's, Passmore's and Harris's Grass—Waldron's, Griffin's, and Harris's Corn.—Also, German Scythe and Straw Knives; Indian Pond, Darby Creek, and Maryland Scythe Stones; Anvils, Vices, Steel of all kinds, &c. for sale at reasonable prices, by SAM'L FAHNESTOCK,
Corner of Fifth and Wood streets.
Pittsburgh, March 2, 1830—tlJy.

PHŒNIX BREWERY

FOR SALE OR RENT.

IT is now in successful operation, and on lease to Messrs. Coltart & Silvey, whose time will expire on the 1st July next

TERMS of payment will be accommodating.

HENRY HOLDSHIP.
Pittsburgh, 14th Jan. 1830.—tf.

☞Stage Drivers Wanted.

I WISH TO HIRE SIX PERSONS TO DRIVE STAGE.

NONE need apply but those who can come well recommended for good horse-masters and first rate reinsmen. For such I will pay from $10 to $18 per month. Apply to

GEO. A. DOHRMAN,
April 27—tf Steubenville, Ohio.

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150 BBLS. No. 1 Mackerel;
100 do. No. 2 do.
100 barrels No. 3 do.
100 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
75 bbls. Molasses;
25 kegs Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Shot;
10 tons Jun. Hammered Iron;

FOR SALE BY JAMES ADAMS, Jr. & Co.
May 18, 1830—tf.

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for the Union Canal Lotteries of Penns'a,
No. 68 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

BANK NOTES, of the different states of the Union, *EXCHANGED*. Tickets in Yates & M'Intyre's Lotteries, constantly for sale.
Managers' Office, Nov. 24, 1829.

S. Baird & Co.

INFORM their friends and the public in general, that they have associated *W. G. Alexander*, (late clerk of Wm. Bell, Jr.) in their wholesale business, at No. 106 Wood Street. The business will be conducted as heretofore, under the firm of S. BAIRD & Co. They tender their thanks to their friends for past favors, and solicit a continuance.

S. Baird & Co. are now receiving a large and general assortment of EUROPEAN, INDIA, AND DOMESTIC GOODS, purchased at the lowest prices in the Eastern Markets, which they will dispose of on accommodating terms, by the piece or package.

They have also a general assortment of PAPER HANGINGS AND BORDERINGS of every description, being sole agents for the manufacturers, J. Shidle & Co. Feb. 27, 1829—tf.

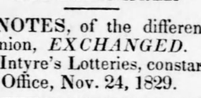
Allegheny Out Lots.

FOR SALE, Five Acres of Land, adjoining the land of the Rev. John H. Hopkins, and about one mile from the Allegheny Bridge. The ground is handsomely situated, and is a very eligible situation for a residence. It will be divided, if required. For terms, inquire of JOHN E. PARK, or JOHN HANNEN, Esq.
March 5.—tf.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

DESPATCH LINE OF

MAIL STAGES.



NORTHERN ROUTE,
From Pittsburgh to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

THROUGH IN FOUR DAYS.

By way of Blairsville, Ebensburgh, Yellow Springs, Huntingdon, Lewistown, Harrisburgh and Reading—arriving at Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Pittsburgh, early in the evening of the fourth day.

☞This line runs nearly parallel with the Grand Pennsylvania Canal, from Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh. Passengers may have an opportunity of taking Canal PACKET BOATS, at different places on this route, if they think proper.

The proprietors have lately placed on the above line many additional Horses and first rate Coaches, together with sober, careful drivers. They therefore hope, by strict attention to the comfort of passengers, to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

☞For seats apply at the Stage Office, corner of Second and Wood streets, or at Mr. Gleim's Mansion House, formerly kept by Col. Ramsey, Pittsburgh; and at the Stage Office, No. 244 Market street, Philadelphia.

Attentive Porters are kept at all the offices, to attend to passengers and their baggage.

Thirty pounds of baggage will be allowed to each passenger. All baggage to be at the risk of the owners.

J. MOORHEAD,
A. HORBACH,
J. BIGHAM,
S. MOORE,
COLDER & WILSON, } Proprietors.
March 9, 1830.—6mo.

CALEB LEE, DRAPER AND TAILOR, *Market Street, between Fourth and the Diamond*, has just received from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of new and fashionable

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

and can furnish gentlemen with coats or full suits, at the shortest notice, and on the most accommodating terms.

☞He procured, during his recent visit to Philadelphia, the latest LONDON FASHIONS.
Pittsburgh, April 6, 1830—tf.

THE PROTECTION

INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, was incorporated by the Legislature of that State in 1825, with a capital of 150,000 dollars, and the privilege of increasing the same to 500,000 dollars, should the business of the company require it.

They will take risks on all Stone, Brick, or Frame Buildings, together with the Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Furniture, and Machinery contained in them. Also, on all Steam, Keel, or Flat Boats, that navigate the western waters, and their Cargoes. WM. W. ELSWORTH, *Pres't.*
THOMAS C. PERKINS, *Secretary.*—Hartford, Conn.

Having been appointed Surveyor for the above office for this city and vicinity, I am ready to make surveys of any of the above risks, and forward them to the agency at Cincinnati, where the policies will be executed. Apply to

CHARLES PLUMB,
At H. Holdship & Son's Bookstore, Wood-street.
April 2, 1830.—1y

A. EICHBAUM,

MACHINIST AND TURNER, *No. 39, Fourth street*, (next door to the Museum) manufactures TURNING LATHES, STOCKS, TOPS AND DIES for cutting Screws of any description, Turns Shafts, Mill Spindles and Metals in general.

☞ Electrical Machines made and repaired. Saddlers' Presses, Fly Shuttles, teand Sam Gauge Cocks.

Ivory turning of every description of articles
June 1.—tf.

GEO. COCHRAN, of R'd

HAS RECEIVED, ON CONSIGNMENT,

M'Coy's and Thompson's Sickles;
Blanchard's Cast Steel Scythes;
Covered Bacon Hams;
Mackerel; Shad;
N. O. Sugar; Molasses;
Rio Coffee, in barrels;
Peach Brandy; Aurora Cheese, in casks;
Wrapping and Printing Paper;
Glass; Iron; Nails;
Cotton and Woollen Goods;

And a general assortm't of *American Manufactures.*
Pittsburgh, May 7—tf.

MACHINE CARDS, of a superior quality; COMB PLATE, FULLERS' BOARDS, &c. for sale as usual at the Domestic Warehouse, No. 26 Wood street, by

GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.
May 7. 1830—tf.

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150 BBLS. NEW YORK PLASTER for sale at the Hardware Store of A. H. HOGE, No. 130 Liberty street, M'Donald's Square. Pittsburgh, May 11.—tf.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the Estate of Mr. JOHN IRWIN, late of Pitt Township, in the county of Allegheny, deceased, are requested to present them, duly authenticated, and without delay, to the subscribers, for settlement; and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

AGNES IRWIN, Administratrix,
WILLIAM W. IRWIN,
JOHN M'KEE, Administrators,
Cum testamento annexo.
Pittsburgh, April 20.—tf.

PITTSBURGH AUCTION ROOMS,
No. 138 Wood Street, corner of Sixth.

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH,
Auction and Commission Merchants.

D. LYNCH having obtained the commission as Auctioneer for the city of Pittsburgh, and having associated himself with J. Butterworth, they will transact the Auction and Commission business, under the firm of LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH. They have made extensive arrangements eastward, and are prepared to supply merchants in general with

DRY GOODS,
Hardware, Groceries,
BOOKS,

And PITTSBURGH MANUF'D ARTICLES, upon the very lowest terms, at Private as well as Public Sale, for Cash.

N. B.—Public Sales of Dry Goods, Groceries, and Furniture, every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and of Hardware, Fancy Cutlery and Jewellery, on Monday and Thursday evenings, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

☞*Liberal advances made on Consignments.*
Pittsburgh, April 5—tf.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—

A piece of ground, containing in Front on Water street, between Market and Wood streets, about sixty-five feet, and extending back towards Front street about one hundred and five feet; on which are erected one two story brick house, one three story brick store and office, a two story frame dwelling house and back buildings, a frame building formerly occupied as a gunsmith shop, and four other buildings, now occupied by James Crossan and Barnet & Shorb.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Market street, between Front and Second streets, formerly owned by Abner Barker, containing in Front on Market street thirty feet, and extending back: on which are erected one two story brick dwelling house, with other back buildings.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Market and Wood streets, formerly occupied as the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, containing in Front on Third street twenty feet, and extending back towards Fourth street eighty-five feet; on which is erected a two story brick building.

Also, Adjoining the above, one other lot, containing twenty feet in front, and extending back eighty-five feet; on which is erected one frame building. Between the two last mentioned buildings an alley will be left for the common use of both.

Also, All that piece of ground situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Water streets, containing in front on Wood street about twenty feet, and extending back sixty feet; on which is erected a three story brick dwelling house with back buildings, subject to a ground rent of twenty-two dollars and fifty cents per annum.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Second streets, containing in front on Wood street about forty-eight feet, and extending back part sixty and part ninety feet; on which are erected two three story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Charles L. Volz and Willard Leonard.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on the north side of the Diamond, containing in front on the Diamond about thirty-seven feet, and extending back to Jail alley; on which are erected two two story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Ephraim Pentland, Esq. and Mrs. Gormly.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER.
January 22, 1830.—tf

C. DARRAGH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office, No. 49, Fourth street, between Market and Wood streets, one door west of the United States Bank.
March 16—tf.

MILITARY GOODS.

A. H. HOGE is now opening an assortment of MILITARY GOODS, such as Brass, Plated, and Steel mounted Swords; Gilt and Plated Epaulets and Wings; Sashes; Plumes and Feathers; Gilt and Plated Lace; Cap Plates, &c. &c. which he offers cheap, at No. 130 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. March 19—tf.

PAPER WAREHOUSE,

No. 83 MARKET STREET.

THE subscribers keep constantly on hand a fine and well regulated assortment of the following kinds of PAPER, manufactured at the mill of Hurst & Brown.

Imperial, Superroyal,
Medium, Royal, Demy, } PRINTING.
Cap, Post, Folio Post, WRITING,
Crown, Medium, Imperial, WRAPPING,
Blue and White TEA PAPER,
Bonnet and Fullers' BOARDS,

Which will be sold on as accommodating terms as can be purchased in this city.

JAMES BROWN & SON.

☞The highest price given for RAGS, in Cash, Groceries, or Dry Goods. April 16—tf.

PITTSBURGH & PHILADELPHIA

CLOTHING STORE.

GEORGE C. MORGAN

HAS REMOVED to No. 102, Wood street, and has furnished his Fashionable Clothing Store with a supply of articles in his line, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, and conforming in style and fashion, to the last eastern patterns. His stock comprises the greatest variety, and has been selected with much care as to the quality of the goods.

☞Cloths, Vestings, Trimmings, and Fancy Articles, will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

☞Work made to order, on the shortest notice.
Sept. 25.—tf.

A. H. HOGE.

Hardware Merchant,

M'DONALD'S SQUARE,

No. 130 Liberty Street, fronting Market Street,

HAS received his spring supply of GOODS, embracing an extensive assortm't of Hardware, which he offers at a small advance, to country merchants and others.
Pittsburgh, March 19—tf.

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,
No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,
MANUFACTURER OF

Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. March 19—tf.

PLANES.

A GENERAL assortment of Philadelphia manufactured Bench and Moulding PLANES, just received by A. H. HOGE, at his Hardware Store, No. 130 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.
March 19, 1830—tf.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Steel &. Carlisle, is dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to or having claims against the firm, will present them to Steele & Co. for settlement.

I. STEELE.
WM. M. CARLISLE.

☞In retiring from the late firm of Steele & Carlisle, I take the liberty of recommending my successors, Steele & Co to all my friends, and feel confident that all business entrusted to their care will be punctually attended to.

WM. M. CARLISLE.
March 30—6mo.

STEELE & Co.

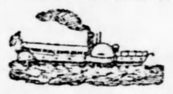
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

OFFER FOR SALE, ON LIBERAL TERMS,

200 SALTED HIDES
500 bbls. Plaster Paris
50 bbls. No. 3 1829 Mackerel
300 bundles Deck, Spike, and Nail Rods
120 kegs Juniata ass'td Nails, (reduced prices)
50 tons Hammered Iron
500 boxes assorted Window Glass
Shovels, Spades, Hoes
Drawing Chains, &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, March 30—6mo.

LINE OF PACKETS,



FROM PITTSBURGH TO NASHVILLE.

THE steamboats CORA and COMMERCE will be run as Regular Packets, to and from Pittsburgh and Nashville, every ten days, from the first of March, during the season, as both boats are fitted out with superior accommodations, experienced commanders, and capable of carrying large freights with light draft of water. Persons engaged in the Nashville and Pittsburgh trade, or intermediate ports, will find it to their advantage to give them a call. The line to be under the superintendence of WM. SRODES.
February 16—tf.

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.
Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

The Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that books will be opened at the Bookstore of H. Holdship & Son, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 24th day of March next, to receive subscriptions for the Stock in a company to be entitled "*The President, Managers and Company of the Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road;*" intended for the purpose of making an artificial Road from the city of Pittsburgh, to a point at or near the house of Wm. Farrow, in Pitt township, at which time and place one or more of the undersigned will attend.

WM. WILKINS,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
WM. B. FOSTER,
PETER MOWRY,
WM. PORTER,
WM. ARTHURS,
JAMES BROWN, } *Commis'nrs.*

Feb. 22, 1828.—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,
FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,
Have for sale, an assortment of

Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,

ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.

ALSO,

Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps,

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS*, Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings, &c. &c.* will be disposed of on the lowest terms.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

WIRE FACTORY.

THE BEAVER WIRE FACTORY is now in full operation, and prepared to supply the demand for Iron Wire, from No. 1 to No. 35, of a superior quality, and at the lowest rates. This wire has been pronounced, by those who are in the habit of using it, to be much superior, in every respect, to the English wire which has been heretofore imported. Western Merchants, Manufacturers, and others who deal in this article, are requested to forward their orders to

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co. or
R. TOWNSEND & Co.
Agents for the Factory.
Pittsburgh, Oct 20, 1829.—tf